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## Chad Talks In France Snagged

### Panel Is Unable To End Impasse

**The Associated Press**  
VITTEL, France—The 10th annual summit conference of France and its African friends ended Tuesday without reaching agreement on how to pursue a negotiated settlement in Chad.

The conference chairman, President François Mitterrand of France, said at a news conference that he and the leaders of 38 African states had agreed to meet again in 1984.

Chad has had a hard time keeping its UN mission open and its diplomats fed. Page 5.



Flags on hold—Government workers in the Philippines sorting U.S. and Philippine flags for storage Tuesday after President Ronald Reagan postponed his planned trip.

to Manila, Bangkok and Jakarta in November, citing congressional business. The flags were to be displayed along the streets of Manila throughout Mr. Reagan's visit.

## Reagan Trip Delay Is Disappointing to 3 Nations

**By William Branigan**  
*Washington Post Service*

BANGKOK—President Ronald Reagan's decision to indefinitely postpone his visit to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand was greeted by those countries with keen disappointment Tuesday, but apparent understanding of the circumstances.

Despite the White House explanation ascribing the postponement to legislative pressures in Washington, it was widely understood in the capitals of the three countries that the main reason was continuing unrest in the Philippines following the Aug. 21 assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chief opposition leader.

In Manila, President Ferdinand E. Marcos made that clear when he issued a statement assuring Mr. Reagan that full security would have been provided for his visit, but that he understood the opposition to it, especially from Mr. Reagan's wife, Nancy.

Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, met with Mr. Marcos in Manila on Monday to explain the postponement and deliver a message of regret from Mr. Reagan. Mr. Deaver also stopped in Jakarta and Bangkok on Tuesday for South Korea and Japan, which Mr. Reagan still plans to visit next month.

In a letter responding to Mr. Reagan's message, Mr. Marcos repeated his assurances that "we are ready to provide your visit with the full measure of safety and tranquility." He added: "However, I am not insensitive to the anxiety expressed by those most deeply concerned about your welfare, especially Mrs. Reagan, who understandably acts from devotion to you."

In what was seen as a veiled gibe at critics of Philippine security, Mr. Marcos also said he understood the "traumatic experience that she went through after the tragic airplane crash on your life, not too long ago" by a man who slipped past "the best men and resources of the renowned American security service."

Mr. Aquino was assassinated at Manila International Airport while in the custody of Philippine security men moments after stepping off a plane returning him to the Philippines from three years of self-exile in the United States.

While Mr. Marcos evidently sought to take the postponement in stride, a senior Foreign Ministry official in Manila told Reuters that "whatever the reasons are for postponing the visit, it will be interpreted in some quarters as a loss of confidence in the country."

Mr. Marcos has been lobbying strongly for a Reagan visit since the beginning of the year, partly to return his state visit to Washington last year but also to demonstrate continued strong U.S. support for his 18-year rule.

A Reagan visit seemed likely to provide a new focus for opposition protests in the Philippines, maintaining and possibly escalating the momentum that the protesters have gained in calling for Mr. Marcos's resignation.

In Bangkok, Thai officials expressed disappointment at the postponement but said it was understandable. It was understood in Bangkok that the explanation of legislative pressures was made largely as a face-saving formula for Mr. Marcos.

In Jakarta, the government of President Suharto withheld comment on the postponement, but former Vice President Adam Malik told United Press International that it was "correct and understandable" in view of the situation in the Philippines.

**Strike at U.S. Bases**  
More than 20,000 Filipino workers at U.S. military bases in the Philippines began an indefinite strike Monday over demands for wage increases. The Washington Post reported from Manila.

The union leader said the action had nothing to do with political conditions in the Philippines. Spokesmen for the two main bases—Clark Air Base, home of the U.S. 13th Air Force, and Subic Bay Naval Base, the U.S. Seventh Fleet's fleet support center for the U.S. Pacific Command—said the strike was by the maintenance personnel, clerks, drivers and shipyard workers and would not immediately hamper military operations.

## Reagan Signals That U.S. Will Propose Destroying Older Nuclear Weapons

**By Lou Cannon**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON—President Ronald Reagan sent the U.S. negotiating team back to Geneva on Tuesday with new proposals and a challenge to the Soviet Union to "start negotiating in good faith" to reduce the strategic nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers.

"Let me emphasize that the United States has gone the extra mile," Mr. Reagan said in remarks in the White House Rose Garden. "Everything is on the table."

The centerpiece of the revised U.S. approach is a version of the "build-down" concept advocated by Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, and other senators as a condition of their support for the administration's proposed deployment of the MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

In its original form, the proposal called for destruction of two old missiles for each new one deployed. The proposal that U.S. negotiators will take to the Russians in Geneva applies different replacement ratios to land- and submarine-based missiles and bombers and includes a provision calling for a minimum mandatory 5-percent reduction in strategic nuclear arsenals each year.

Another key element involves a willingness to trade Soviet advantages in strategic nuclear missiles for U.S. advantages in bombers in an effort to reach an agreement.

"We seek limits on the destructive capability of missiles," Mr. Reagan said, "and recognize that the Soviet Union would seek limits on bombers in return. There will have to be trade-offs and the United States is prepared to make them, so long as they result in a more stable balance of forces."

Mr. Reagan said he sought ways to "broaden America's bipartisan approach to our overall arms effort" and, as an example, named James Woolsey, a Democrat who was undersecretary of the navy in the Carter administration, to the U.S. negotiating team.

Mr. Woolsey is a member of the President's Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by Brent L. Scowcroft, which also embraced the build-down approach.

The president coupled his renewed call for a nuclear arms agreement with blunt criticism of the Russians for failing to respond to earlier U.S. initiatives.

"We have gone a very long way to address Soviet concerns," Mr. Reagan said. "But the Soviets have yet to take the first meaningful step to address ours."

He also assailed the Soviet Union earlier in the day during a White House welcome of President Karl Carstens of West Germany. Mr. Reagan accused the Russians of stalling on negotiations to reduce medium-range missiles in Europe and pledged that cruise and Pershing-2 missiles would be deployed in West Germany, Britain and Italy beginning in December unless the deadlock is broken.

But while he passed up no opportunity during the day to blame the Russians for foot-dragging, he also expressed renewed willingness to meet President Yuri V. Andropov in a summit meeting.

Mr. Reagan worked out the fine points of the proposals Monday afternoon at a meeting with several members of his strategic forces panel and at another session with a bipartisan group of six Senate and House members who have been pushing the build-down concept.

Senator Charles H. Percy, the Illinois Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the proposals "the first time in the history of the Congress and the executive branch where we have worked out jointly an arms control proposal in which we are truly united."

Representative Albert Gore Jr., a Tennessee Democrat, said "I think when the president makes his announcement, it will be seen as a significant change in our position and one which will command bipartisan support of people in this country."

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## Franjeh Balks at Talks Over Pact With Israel

**Reuters**

BEIRUT—Plans to get Lebanon's warring factions to negotiate were set back Tuesday, when former President Suleiman Franjeh said he thought the government should first revoke the Lebanese-Israeli troop-withdrawal agreement.

Mr. Franjeh, one of 11 politicians invited to the proposed talks, said at a press conference in the northern town of Zghorta: "Until this agreement is canceled, any dialogue, any talk of meeting is out of the question in my personal opinion."

The statement appeared to reflect a sudden change of opinion by Mr. Franjeh, who was quoted Monday as saying he had no objections to attending the proposed "national reconciliation" conference. The conference idea is part of the Sept. 25 cease-fire agreement, which ended about three weeks of fighting between the Lebanese Army and Syrian-backed insurgents allied to Mr. Franjeh.

Presidential palace sources said Monday that the talks could start Thursday in Saudi Arabia, but Arab-diplomatic sources in Beirut said they knew of no preparations for them. Hopes for an early dialogue had already been set back when Mr. Franjeh, a Maronite Christian like all Lebanese presidents, is close to Damascus, which denounced the agreement on the ground that it would turn Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate.

A Lebanese businessman, Rafiq Hariri, an associate of the Saudi mediator, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, visited Mr. Franjeh in his northern Lebanese headquarters Monday, and presidential palace sources said he gave an optimistic report to the Lebanese government. Mr. Franjeh said they concentrated on the venue for the proposed conference, but he refused to elaborate.

Mr. Jumblat, who is in Athens for a meeting with Greek government officials, was quoted Tuesday as saying he planned a West European trip to rally support among Socialist parties.

On the southern outskirts of Beirut, a security committee grouping the army and three militias met again Tuesday to try to stabilize the nine-day-old cease-fire. Artillery and gun battles broke out Monday but only brief bursts of rifle fire were heard Tuesday.

**Pullout Timetable Given**  
Foreign Minister Elie Salem of Lebanon, disclosing a tentative timetable for getting all foreign troops out of Lebanon, said Tuesday his government hoped for a withdrawal agreement within six months. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"We hope that within a six-month period, the process of withdrawal will be established" for all foreign forces, Mr. Salem said.

**Millions of dollars in bullion** are said to be missing from a California metals firm. Page 11.

**Airbus sales are faltering**, just when the consortium's executives want to widen their battle with Boeing. Page 9.



Druze volunteers train with Soviet-made weapons in the Chuf mountains. The Druze are trying to reinforce their positions.

## Disappearing Pump: Gas Stations Change or Die

**Many in U.S. Close, Become Convenience Stores as Oil Companies Retrench**

**By Andrew H. Malcolm**  
*New York Times Service*

CHICAGO—Berth Finesse answered the phone at her service station several weeks ago with her usual greeting: "Good morning, Harvey's Mobil."

She did not know that the next few sentences would change her life, as well as the lives of her employees and customers in the station in Rapid City, South Dakota.

The phone call informed her that Mobil Oil was leaving her area completely. Next spring, there will be no more Mobil gasoline, no more Mobil sign or credit cards, no more Mobil lease. "I don't know what I'm going to do," said Mrs. Finesse, a widow whose husband died of a heart attack while pumping gas at the station. "Who can decide what to do with all this uncertainty?"

Mrs. Finesse is not alone in distress. The loss of her livelihood, if she does not buy the station to become an independent dealer, is part of a huge and painful shrinking that is radically changing the business that serves millions of American motorists every day.

Because of government deregulation, higher prices and taxes and changing consumer tastes and corporate strategies, thousands of gas stations and wholesalers are going out of business.

The impact is muted in the larger cities, where higher sales volumes have meant fewer closings. But in smaller cities and towns, the loss of two or three stations can cut the number in half.

Fuel remains available there, but at many fewer stations operating with fewer employees for shorter hours and with less competition to keep prices down.

Hundreds of stations that once drew customers with lighted signs boasting national brands remain open now only with such names as Fred's Fuels or Gas 'n' Go. Many others have become "mini-marts," 24-hour convenience stores where gasoline takes a back seat to sales of high-priced groceries.

Virtually every major oil company has announced plans to slash the number of gas stations and states it serves. The majority of these cuts will be made in the less populated areas, where fuel must be delivered in more expensive trucks instead of by pipeline or tanker and where profit margins and market shares are smaller.

"Having only 1 or 2 percent of the Chicago gasoline market might be OK," said Dave Dryden, a spokesman for Phillips Oil. "But 1 or 2 percent of the market in southern Wyoming is a mighty small 1 or 2 percent."

The employment impact is spreading among the stations and jobbers, the independent middlemen who buy fuel from the refinery and sell it to the stations.

According to Dan Lundberg, who publishes an industry newsletter, the number of gasoline outlets in the United States fell 13 percent from 1980 to 1982, from 242,470 stations to 210,875. The National Oil Jobbers Council estimates the number of jobbers dropped 30 percent in the same period, to around 15,000.

The effect on competition and prices is harder to measure. The companies say the free-market steps, which became legal with oil deregulation in January 1981, have produced more efficient corporations and that any market voids are filled by other suppliers with distribution systems better suited to the particular area.

But the jobbers point out that fewer outlets reduce competition and that while fuel is plentiful now in case of a shortage there would be a lot fewer suppliers and stations to meet demand.

The new moves are in contrast to the expansionism of the 1950s and 1960s, when major oil companies wanted to advertise that they served all the states. But every oil company did not have refineries or pipeline access in every state.

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# Kinnock Calls for Foreign Policy Independence From U.S.

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service  
BRIGHTON, England — Neil Kinnock, the newly elected leader of the Labor Party, has maintained in an interview that the British "are not masters of our own foreign policy because of our excessive state of obligation to the American government."

Mr. Kinnock, who would become prime minister in the event of a Labor victory in the next general election, asserted that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "enjoys far more than she should the borrowed splendor" of intimate relations

with Washington and especially with President Ronald Reagan. The price she pays, he continued, "is that the primary criterion for every British action, with the sole exception of the Falklands war, is whether it will be acceptable to the Americans."

"I think the primary criterion should be the best interests of Britain," the 41-year-old leader said.

Mr. Kinnock galvanized the annual party conference on Sunday night, a few hours after his election to succeed Michael Foot, with a powerful speech calling for unity. Then he set out, in a series of small

meetings and casual encounters displaying all of his wit and charm, to try to win over those who still suspect him of softness on sensitive issues such as nuclear policy.

The Welshman said in the interview, on Monday, that "I intend that the government I plan to lead will achieve in five years the demilitarization of Britain." He said he did not wish to spell out his exact policy four or five years before he would have a chance to put it into effect, but he declared that it would mean an end to U.S. nuclear bases in Britain.

"There would be no need for the United States, on strategic, economic, or other grounds, to take any action to punish Britain in the wake of the dismantling of bases," he asserted. "The United States might have highly emotional reac-

tions, but that would be a problem for diplomacy to handle. There would be no substantive change in the American position because of any such action on our part."

Asked whether he was not proposing the effective neutralization of Britain, Mr. Kinnock replied: "Not at all. We accept our commitment to play a role in a defensive strategy for the West, and that is not neutralism. But we insist that we should have the right to define that role for ourselves, not have it defined for us by other countries."

He said he intended to support, during the party's military debate on Wednesday, Resolution 39, which, among other provisions, "rejects Britain's membership of any Pentagon-dominated military pact based on the first use of nuclear weapons." He argued, however,

that the resolution would have no impact on Labor's commitment to continuing membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. NATO reserves the right to use nuclear weapons first, but its senior officials believe that any such action has become politically improbable.

Another measure, Resolution 40, is likely to be the most sensitive of the conference because it reflects the suspicion of the party's extreme left wing that Mr. Kinnock, a leftist himself and a longtime member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, will try to water down Labor's commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament now that he is in charge. The leftists know that Roy Hattersley, chosen on Sunday night as Mr. Kinnock's deputy, believes that such a change is necessary if the party is to win the next election.

The resolution demands that "in our continuous campaigning and in the next general election manifesto we make it clear that a future Labor government will unconditionally scrap all nuclear weapons, systems." That goes further than Mr. Kinnock would like to go at the moment, if only because he fears that it will stir up trouble with the party's right wing, which he is also trying hard to placate.

Denis Healey, the party spokesman on foreign policy, might decide to resign from the shadow cabinet if the resolution is adopted. That now seems likely because Mr. Kinnock has failed to convince the Transport and General Workers Union, its sponsor, to withdraw the resolution.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Judge Bars Extraditing IRA Man

SAN FRANCISCO (Combined Dispatches) — A federal judge has ruled that an accused Irish Republican Army terrorist cannot be extradited to England to face murder and bombing charges because the acts were part of a "political uprising" against British rule in Northern Ireland.

U.S. District Judge Robert P. Aguilar on Monday ordered the release from jail of William Joseph Quinn, 35, accused of killing a London policeman in 1975 and conspiring in an IRA plot in which letter bombs were sent to a Catholic bishop, a British judge and a newspaper executive and explosives were planted at a railroad station and two restaurants. Two of the bombs exploded, causing serious injuries.

Tuesday, British officials in London said that U.S. authorities were appealing the decision.

Judge Aguilar upheld Mr. Quinn's contention that extradition was precluded under a treaty between the United States and Britain that forbids extradition for acts of "a political character."

### 10 Injured in U.S. Helicopter Crash

BENEDIKTBEUREN, West Germany (AP) — A U.S. Army helicopter from the elite 10th Special Forces unit crashed in the Bavarian Alps Tuesday, injuring all 10 American soldiers aboard, a U.S. military spokesman said.

Six soldiers were hospitalized; the four others received only minor injuries, a spokesman at U.S. Army Europe headquarters in Heidelberg said.

The UH-1 helicopter crashed on a slope of the 5,500-foot Benedikt Wall mountain, southwest of unit headquarters in Bad Tölz, he said. Police said the helicopter grazed a tree and slammed into the mountain while trying to land during a training exercise.

### French Fifth Republic Is 25 Years Old

PARIS (Reuters) — France's Fifth Republic turned 25 years old Tuesday but French politicians are still arguing about its constitution, bequeathed to them by Charles de Gaulle.

The anniversary of the day the constitution of the Fifth Republic was promulgated in 1958 was ignored by President François Mitterrand and his Socialist government.

But the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, leader of the conservative Rally for the Republic party and defender of the Gaullist faith, organized major celebrations at the City Hall, to the Socialist's embarrassment. Mr. Mitterrand turned down an invitation to attend, along with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

### Rightists, Police Clash at Paris March

PARIS (Reuters) — Rightist demonstrators hurled stones and firecrackers at police early Tuesday after a peaceful protest march by France's leading white-collar union. Police fired water cannon at the youths.

Several hundred rightists charged police lines during the march, organized by the union, known by its initials as CGC, to protest the Socialist government's economic austerity program.

The rightists joined the march after a CGC rally. Police said that several journalists were injured during the scuffles.

### Japan Says Soviet Adds 3 SS-20 Bases

TOKYO (Reuters) — The Soviet Union is building three new launch bases for its SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East, according to a Japanese Defense Ministry official.

Hirokazu Arai, the ministry's director-general for foreign relations, told a committee of the Diet, Japan's parliament, on Tuesday that each base would be capable of launching nine missiles. The bases would increase the number of SS-20s in the Soviet Far East to 135 from 108, he said.

Mr. Arai did not give the location of the new bases. The Japanese Defense Ministry has said that the Soviet Union's 12 existing SS-20 bases in the region are sited in central Siberia and east of Lake Vitik. Japan has demanded the removal of the missiles, but the Soviet Union says they are needed to counter U.S. nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific.

### Swedish Businessmen Stage Protest

STOCKHOLM (Combined Dispatches) — At least 75,000 people, many of them top businessmen, marched to the Riksdag, parliament, on Tuesday in the biggest demonstration in Sweden in this century.

Backed by the nonsocialist opposition, the marchers were protesting the Social Democratic government's proposal to introduce union-run investment funds that would buy shares in Swedish companies. Many marchers said the funds represented only the first step toward an East European-style economy.

Prime Minister Olof Palme, speaking in the Riksdag as it opened, said the funds were vital to increase investment and widen participation in industry. "The funds are needed to strengthen production and employment at a time when financial operations and speculations threaten to undermine confidence in our economic system," he said.

### For the Record

White emigration from Zimbabwe was higher in July than at almost any time since independence when a majority black government took office three years ago, according to official figures published in Harare, the capital, on Tuesday. A total of 1,960 people left the country in July, 545 more than the previous month, (AP)

Italian authorities ordered the evacuation of several streets in the seaside town of Pozzallo on Tuesday after an earthquake caused cracks to appear in buildings. (Reuters)

Five Central American nations are ready to sign a nonaggression treaty that would have each of them expel all foreign military advisers, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda of Colombia said in newspaper reports published Tuesday in Bogotá. He said Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala are ready to sign the pact, drawn up Sept. 9 during a meeting of the Contadora group of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Panama. (AP)

### Gas Stations Change or Die As Oil Companies Retrench

(Continued from Page 1)  
and the companies first began planning cutbacks in the early 1970s.

Then the energy crisis arrived, bringing government regulations and fuel allocation systems that locked them into all existing locations.

"When controls ended in January 1981," said Jim Fair, a spokesman for Amoco here, "we all said, 'Hey, now's our chance to get out of these places.' Now, being in 48 states doesn't matter as much as being profitable in the states you are in."

Since 1981, Amoco has cut down from 20,100 stations in 44 states to 17,800 stations in 33 states. This year Gulf Oil is closing 485 stations in New York, 72 in Vermont, 259 in Michigan and 45 in Ohio, leaving it with slightly more than 14,000 stations in 28 states on the East and Southern coasts.

Mobil, which had 23,500 stations in 48 states 10 years ago, now operates 16,200 in 40 states.

Robert Lynch, executive vice president of New York's 500-member Empire State Petroleum Association, said the hardship for jobbers has worsened because many had made substantial capital investments in trucks, storage terminals and gas stations.

Of course, not every jobber is left without a major supplier. Some smaller oil companies move in to snap up the better locations and distributors.

Sumoco, for example, has moved



LAVA FLOW — Molten rock poured onto the grounds of the junior high school in Aiko on Miyakejima Island, south of Tokyo, burning buildings. Earthquakes and an eruption by the Mount Oyama volcano continued Tuesday, forcing thousands of people from their homes. Aiko was the hardest hit area on the island with lava burying most of its 500 homes.

## Israel Tells U.S. Envoy Its Objections To Syria's Broader Role in Lebanon

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel expressed concern Tuesday over the enhanced role given to Syria as a result of the Lebanese cease-fire, warning that this would make the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon more difficult and could eventually jeopardize Israeli security interests.

A senior government official said the Israeli displeasure with the terms of the U.S.-supported cease-fire was conveyed Tuesday to the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Robert C. McFarlane, by Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's foreign minister and the expected successor to Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

"We are not happy about this," the official said. "We think it gives Syria, which has consistently refused to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, an unwanted position within Lebanese internal affairs. It will have to be taken into account in any future dealings on Lebanon. We don't think Syria should be given an advantage in Lebanon."

Israel clearly would not welcome any larger role in Lebanon for Syria, its major enemy in the Middle East. But despite the concern that was expressed to Mr. McFarlane, the public protestations of Israeli officials were relatively mild, suggesting a continued Israeli willingness to live with the current situation, in which the Israeli Army maintains control of southern Lebanon and provides protection for Israel's northern border.

Mr. McFarlane arrived in Jerusalem Monday night for a meeting with Defense Minister Moshe Arens. On Tuesday, he held separate meetings with Mr. Shamir and the Foreign Ministry director general, David Kimche.

It was Mr. McFarlane's first visit to Israel since the partial pullback of Israeli troops to south of the Awali River last month and since the Lebanese cease-fire that took effect last week and ended the

fighting in the Chof mountains that followed the Israeli withdrawal.

The cease-fire, negotiated with the participation of Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United States, halted the fighting between Syrian-backed Druze militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas in one camp, and the Lebanese Army and units of the Lebanese Christian Phalangist forces in the other. The accord calls for a meeting of a national reconciliation council involving all the warring factions in Lebanon, along with the participation of delegations from Syria and Saudi Arabia.

The effect of the agreement is to give Syria a larger and legitimized role in the Lebanese negotiations. The agreement was said to have come about amid intense U.S. diplomatic pressure on the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel. This marked an abrupt shift in U.S. policy, which had been aimed at isolating Syria and protecting the Gemayel government from Syrian interference.

The Israeli official said Mr.

McFarlane told Mr. Shamir the enhanced role for the Syrians did not result from a U.S. initiative, but was a demand of some of the Lebanese participants in the cease-fire negotiations.

The official said Israel sees no prospect of a Syrian troop withdrawal from Lebanon anytime soon and argued that giving the Syrians a larger role in Lebanese affairs would not make the task of arranging their departure any easier. He rejected suggestions that a Lebanese government more sympathetic to Syria might succeed where the Gemayel government has failed.

"A government more sympathetic to Syria will keep it in," he said. "What kind of government is that? It means an anti-Israeli government."

The official also rejected suggestions that, in return for a greater role in Lebanon, Syria would be willing to restrain Palestinian Liberation Organization attacks against Israel, which is the Israeli's main concern. He said Israel had no information about a possible U.S. Syrian understanding to this effect growing out of the cease-fire negotiations.

The Syrians, the official said, "have every reason to unleash the PLO against us."

Their recent moves against the PLO in Lebanon, he said, are not directed at the Palestinian guerrilla movement but at its principal leader, Yasser Arafat, in the hope of replacing Mr. Arafat with PLO leaders who are indebted to Syria.

"For us, it does not matter who carries out terrorist activities against Israel," the official said. "The Syrians will use the PLO as proxies against us just as they used proxies against the legitimate government of Lebanon. They want to make life for us in Lebanon miserable."

Shamir Solidifies Coalition

Mr. Shamir postponed going to the Knesset, or parliament, with his new government until next week and shored up his coalition Tuesday, The New York Times reported from Tel Aviv.

Six coalition members who had threatened not to support a narrow coalition because they favored a broad national government intervened to the postponement as a concession to them. At least three indicated they would vote confidence in Mr. Shamir.

Explaining the seeming reversal, one of the six, Yitzhak Mordechai, said that in postponing presentation of his government, Mr. Shamir had met the third and final term of his ultimatum. He had met the first two by inviting the Labor opposition to join the government and by offering them commensurate representation in the cabinet. The third was that he allow a reasonable amount of time for negotiations with Labor before forming a narrow coalition.

Members of the group said they would make a final offer next week to promote a broad coalition. The prime minister-designate also won the support of four deputies of the orthodox Agudath Israel party with renewed assurances that his government would carry out religious commitments that the outgoing government had not.

Without the votes of the six breakaway coalition members and the four Agudath Israel members, Mr. Shamir had been able to count on only 54 votes compared to 56 for the opposition.

## 10 Said to Die In Fighting In Pakistan

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Ten people were killed in a clash in Pakistan's southern Sindh province Tuesday as soldiers tried to stop several thousand people from staging a march against martial law, opposition sources said.

They said eight protesters and two soldiers died in a gunfight lasting several hours in Mirpur Bhutto, a village north of Larkana and home of the executed former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Officials confirmed one death in the fight, which came on the 51st day of an opposition campaign to force President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq to quit and call immediate elections.

They said people had fired on security forces from houses in the village and they returned fire.

Not far from Mirpur Bhutto, government troops blocked the demonstrators and tried to disperse them as they shouted "end martial law" and "death to General Zia." The village is 800 miles (1,287 kilometers) southwest of Islamabad on the outskirts of Larkana.

The opposition sources said troops had cut off Mirpur Bhutto, which they entered Tuesday morning, apparently to search for arms in the home of Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, who was governor of Sindh when his cousin Zulfikar was prime minister. The former prime minister was executed in 1979, two years after the military coup that brought President Zia to power.

Meanwhile, in a message smuggled from his jail cell, the Sindh president of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party appealed to General Zia to hand over power to the judiciary by Oct. 15 to allow it to supervise immediate elections.

Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi also called on military leaders to put pressure on General Zia to step down.

"It is the duty of all responsible military officers to stop this power-hungry general," said a statement by the Pakistan People's Party, distributed in Karachi.

## Chilean Police Arrests Marchers

International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — Chilean police arrested Rodolfo Seguel, national president of the copper miners' union, and other miners' leaders Tuesday as they led a march by dismissed copper workers toward the capital from Rancagua, 50 miles (80 kilometers) to the south.

The march, made up of workers from the El Teniente mine and their families, was authorized by the army colonel who is provincial administrator for Rancagua. Under a recent ruling by the Interior Ministry, peaceful right of assembly is allowed with prior permission from the authorities.

Police moved against the miners' march as about 1,000 people gathered at a main intersection in Rancagua to begin the walk toward Santiago. The purpose of the march was to draw attention to the state copper company's refusal to reinstate about 150 miners fired in June after a strike at El Teniente.

Israel clearly would not welcome any larger role in Lebanon for Syria, its major enemy in the Middle East. But despite the concern that was expressed to Mr. McFarlane, the public protestations of Israeli officials were relatively mild, suggesting a continued Israeli willingness to live with the current situation, in which the Israeli Army maintains control of southern Lebanon and provides protection for Israel's northern border.

Mr. McFarlane arrived in Jerusalem Monday night for a meeting with Defense Minister Moshe Arens. On Tuesday, he held separate meetings with Mr. Shamir and the Foreign Ministry director general, David Kimche.

It was Mr. McFarlane's first visit to Israel since the partial pullback of Israeli troops to south of the Awali River last month and since the Lebanese cease-fire that took effect last week and ended the

fighting in the Chof mountains that followed the Israeli withdrawal.

The cease-fire, negotiated with the participation of Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United States, halted the fighting between Syrian-backed Druze militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas in one camp, and the Lebanese Army and units of the Lebanese Christian Phalangist forces in the other. The accord calls for a meeting of a national reconciliation council involving all the warring factions in Lebanon, along with the participation of delegations from Syria and Saudi Arabia.

The effect of the agreement is to give Syria a larger and legitimized role in the Lebanese negotiations. The agreement was said to have come about amid intense U.S. diplomatic pressure on the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel. This marked an abrupt shift in U.S. policy, which had been aimed at isolating Syria and protecting the Gemayel government from Syrian interference.

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## Kennedy Enters Moral Majority's Den

Liberal Senator Lectures on Church and State at Fundamentalist Campus

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

LYNCHBURG, Virginia —

Senator Edward M. Kennedy,

Democrat of Massachusetts, a

favorite foil of the Moral Majority

in its crusade against liberals and

big government, came to the

Rev. Jerry Falwell's conservative

fundamentalist empire to warn

of the dangers of mixing religion

and politics.

In remarks Monday night

that his staff billed as his most

significant since he spoke to the

Democratic National Convention,

Mr. Kennedy advised that "people

of conscience should be careful

how they deal in the word of their

Lord."

"I respectfully suggest," he said

in a pointed reference to the lobby-

ing efforts of the Moral Majority

and other conservative groups,

"that God has taken no position on

the Department of Education —

and that a balanced-budget consti-

tutional amendment is a matter for

economic analysis, not heavenly

appeals."

Conservative groups favor

abolishing the Department of Edu-

cation and support a balanced-bu-

get amendment to the

Constitution.

Mr. Kennedy said there is a

temptation for men and women of

faith "to misuse government in or-

der to impose a value which they

cannot persuade others to accept.

But once we succumb to that tem-

ptation, we step onto a slippery slope

where everyone's freedom is at

risk."

"The real transgression occurs

when religion warns government to

tell citizens how to live uniquely

personal parts of their lives," he

said, citing abortion and prohibi-

tion as examples where "the proper

role of religion is to appeal to the

conscience of the individual, not

the coercive power of the state."

The senator homed in on several

issues, including abortion, the

Equal Rights Amendment and,

most prominently, the nuclear

freeze, all frequent targets of Mr.

Falwell's sermons and mailings to

the three million members of the

Moral Majority.

On the nuclear freeze, which he

supports and whose supporters

have been branded by Mr. Falwell

as "freezies," Mr. Kennedy

stressed the importance of public

debate. "What the opponents have

no right to do, is to assume that

they are infallible, and so any argu-

ment against the freeze will do,

whether it is true or false."

"There is no morality in the

mushroom cloud," he said.

Mr. Kennedy spoke at Liberty

Baptist College, the education arm

of the Thomas Road Baptist

Church, where Mr. Falwell preach-

es.

The college's chapter of the

Young Americans for Freedom,

which claims to be the largest in the

country with 270 students, this

week distributed 600 leaflets out-

lining Mr. Kennedy's record on

such issues as abortion, the nuclear

freeze and homosexual rights.

"Kennedy represents everything

that is wrong with American soci-

ety," said the group's president,

John Fyfe, 22. "He is the antithesis

of good government, constitutional

government and the Judeo-Chris-

tian ethic. He is everything people

look to when they point to the li-

beral label."

Mr. Kennedy's appearance at

Liberty Baptist College was some-

what of a fluke. Several months

ago, it was reported that the sena-

tor had mistakenly received a Moral

Majority membership card in the

mail.

That prompted a letter to the

senator from Cal Thomas, a vice

president of Moral Majority, urg-

ing him to keep the card and to stop

for a "50-cent tour" of the col-

lege if he was ever in the area,

according to Mr. Kennedy's aides.

"It was a very breezy, light letter,"

said Melody Miller, assistant press

secretary to the senator, who she

said "wrote back that he would be

delighted, and while he was there,

would like to speak. They fell off

their chairs, gulped and said okay."

Mr. Kennedy was brought to

Lynchburg in Mr. Falwell's private

plane and dined at his home before

the speech. The senator's appear-

ance was billed as the first half of

a "liberal-conservative" debate, with

Representative Jack Kemp, Rep-

ublican of New York, invited to

speak for the conservative side. His

address will not be until next

month, however.

Laying out his standards for di-

viding religious beliefs and public

policy, Mr. Kennedy took a jab at

President Ronald Reagan, who, Mr.

Kennedy said, told an evangeli-

cal gathering in Dallas that he

endorsed their efforts. "To many

Americans, that pledge was a sign

and a symbol of a dangerous break-

down in the separation of church

and state," Mr. Kennedy said.



SIGNING ON — President Ronald Reagan and Katherine Ortega, moments after she was sworn in as U.S. treasurer in a Rose Garden ceremony at the White House Monday.

## 'Self-Interest' Appeals Criticized by Reagan

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President

Ronald Reagan, speaking two days

after the AFL-CIO leadership en-

dorsed Walter F. Mondale for the

Democratic presidential nomina-

tion, has said Americans do not

want a leader who appeals to "nar-

row self-interest" or serves as a

"broker of parochial concerns."

In a speech celebrating the rise

of conservatism and the 10th anni-

versary of the Heritage Foundation,

Mr. Reagan said Monday that vot-

ers "know the future of freedom

depends not on what's in it for me,

but on the ethic of what's good for

this country."

Without mentioning Mr. Mon-

dale directly, Mr. Reagan said

"many people in the power struc-

ture of our capital think that ap-

pealing to someone's narrow self-

interest is the best way to appeal to

the American people as a whole.

And that's where they're wrong."

He said voters would rather have

political leaders committed to a

"sense of shared values" and added

that "they do not want a president

who is a broker of parochial con-

cerns."

He said Americans "want a defini-

tion of national purpose, a vision

of the future."

Former Vice President Mondale

won endorsements last week from

the National Education Associa-

tion, the nation's largest teachers

union, and the AFL-CIO general

board. He also won a straw poll of

Democrats in Maine.

Appearing at a dinner given by

the Heritage Foundation, a con-

servative public policy research or-

ganization, Mr. Reagan seemed to

be warming to the prospect of a Mon-

dale challenge, reminding his audi-

ence of several episodes from the

Carter presidency.

The president recalled thermo-

stat controls during the energy cri-

sis; the "days of national malaise,"

a reference to Mr. Carter's "mal-

aise" speech in July 1979; the tak-

ing of hostages by Iran; the Soviet

intervention in Afghanistan in De-

cember 1979; and Mr. Carter's

1976 campaign statement suggest-

ing that Americans suffered from

an "inordinate fear of commu-

nism."

## Survey Finds Many Americans Doubt They Will Benefit by AT&T Breakup

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With three

months to go before the breakup of

the American Telephone and Tele-

graph Co., Americans have little

understanding of the reorganiza-

tion and considerable doubt about

its benefits, according to a New

York Times-CBS News Poll.

Only 29 percent of the respon-

dents to the national survey said

they had heard or read enough to

understand what is going to hap-

pen in the divestiture, which takes

effect Jan. 1 and which will change

the way telephone service is provid-

ed.

Of those who said they did un-

derstand the change, 41 percent

said they thought it would make

telephone service worse; only 25

percent said service would get bet-

ter. Sixteen percent said service

would remain the same and 18 per-

cent did not know.

With the divestiture, different

operating companies will supply

local service and AT&T will face

more competition in supplying

long-distance service.

The breakup is expected to mean

that local rates will go up, long-

distance rates will continue to fall,

customers may receive multiple

bills and the telephone-equipment

market will become more competi-

tive.

Forty-two percent of the respon-

dents said they could not afford to

retain telephone service if local

rates were to double, while 54 per-

cent said they could afford it.

Nevertheless, 55 percent said

they did not favor subsidizing local

telephone rates so that everyone

could afford to have a phone. Only

34 percent favored such subsidies.

The survey of 1,587 people was

taken in late September as Con-

gress began work on legislation

that would attempt to retain sub-

sidies of local rates to maintain the

50-year-old policy of universal tele-

phone service.

Gary L. Schmermund, division

manager of public relations re-

search for AT&T, said the result

showing that people did not favor

subsidies "certainly suggests to me

that Congress doesn't have the sup-

port it thinks it does."

But Samuel A. Simon, executive

director of the Telecommunications

Research and Action Center, a

consumer group, said the ques-

tion about subsidies would have

been answered differently if people

knew that local rates were now

being subsidized.

The widespread lack of under-

standing of the breakup stems pre-

haps from the complexity of the

issue and from the fact that for

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Message to Manila

President Reagan calls it only a postponement caused by the press of business in Congress, but he has reached the right decision: to cancel next month's visit to Manila. The ugly murder of Benigno Aquino, the political foe of President Marcos, is still far from properly explained. Mr. Reagan had no business embracing the embattled dictator or involving himself in any other way in his struggle with a newly aroused opposition. It is simple prudence to stay away — and good diplomacy to drop Thailand and Indonesia from the itinerary as well. By not singing out from the Philippines, Mr. Reagan avoids any responsibility for compounding Mr. Marcos's difficulties.

Whatever the pretext, Mr. Reagan's absence will convey a desirable message. The more Mr. Marcos has tried to explain away the murder of his rival as he was returning from asylum in

America, the less convincing he has been. His own commission of inquiry has all but collapsed. Demonstrations of opposition have now been seen even among his once-ardent supporters in Manila's financial district.

With the help of a loyal army, and for lack of a clear alternative, Mr. Marcos may ride out this most serious challenge in 17 years. What he cannot easily recover is his moral authority. And it is not for Americans to bestow it.

The United States's two vital bases in the Philippines and its historic obligations to that country require it to avoid taking sides in the evolving civil strife. These interests also require pressing Mr. Marcos to re-establish democracy before the violence spreads and plays into the hands of radical extremists. Mr. Reagan's cancellation is a good way to begin.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Enter Neil Kinnock

The line between principle and perversity is not always distinct. In the face of endless warnings of trouble, Britain's Labor Party set its course resolutely leftward, and in the elections last June it was defeated, severely and predictably. Now it has reconfirmed that earlier decision by electing as its leader Neil Kinnock, the spirited spokesman of its left wing.

It is astonishing to think that the party that ruled Britain less than five years ago must now struggle to stay ahead of the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance for second place. But the internal doctrinal troubles of the British left are less interesting than the deep changes in the country undermining the labor movement on which the Labor Party is built.

In the past 10 years employment in British manufacturing has dropped 30 percent. It is true that Britain has just been through a long and severe recession, but the recession hardly begins to explain the erosion of its industry during the decade. British steel production, declining steadily, is now about half of the 1973 level. Automobile production is about half of the 1973 level. Ten years ago just over one-fourth of the cars sold in Britain were imported; currently well over half of them are. Machine tools are a cyclical industry, but in Britain the cycle has been tilted sharply down-

ward; current orders are one-fifth of the 1973 volume. Shipbuilding, everywhere a stricken industry, is running at one-sixth of the 1973 volume. Increasingly, Britain buys its manufactured goods from other countries.

The past decade has not been a good period for labor unions in Britain — or in the United States, or in most other industrial countries. The conventional explanation is that high unemployment has undercut union organization. But that is not convincing. In Britain the Labor Party first came to power, nearly 60 years ago, in a time of high unemployment.

Another possible explanation is that in most industrial countries, and nowhere more successfully than in Britain, the state has assumed too well the responsibility for people's economic security, just as the unions demanded. Perhaps in Britain the Labor Party has very effectively worked itself out of a job and left itself with nothing to talk about but issues that most British voters seem to regard as slightly lunatic. You will notice that the Conservative government under Mrs. Thatcher has done very little to diminish the welfare state. That threatens to leave the Labor Party with little but the virtue of consistency, as it doggedly marches off in unpromising directions.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Censorship in America?

During its two and a half years of free speech administration has betrayed fear of Reagan speech and has sought to close access to information. The pattern is clear.

The government recently barred entry into the country to Ruben Zamora, a Salvadoran leftist who was scheduled to address the World Affairs Council of Riverside, California. Two days later the State Department denied entry to five Nicaraguans, including the president of that country's Supreme Court.

Previously the government barred a visit by Julio Garcia Espinosa, deputy communist minister of Cuba, who had been invited to a film festival in Los Angeles. The widow of the late President Salvador Allende of Chile was denied a visa for a speaking tour in California. And spokesmen for Protestant and Catholic factions in Northern Ireland were refused permission to enter the country to speak.

The government ruled that three films produced by the National Film Board of Canada must be labeled as "political propaganda" if circulated in the United States. Two are about social ruin and the third, "If You Love This Planet," is about the dangers of nuclear war.

A presidential directive issued last March requires all officials with access to classified data to submit to pre-publication review anything they write — not only while they are in office but for the rest of their lives.

The implications are ominous. High officials of one administration cannot criticize the security-related policies of a succeeding administration without submitting such criticism to their successors for approval.

—Phil Kerby in the Los Angeles Times

The presidential directive intended to stop publication of foreign affairs and defense policy information unless it is approved for public release by the government is the most sweeping effort to censor government information since World War II.

When completely implemented it will require that some 100,000 government employees with access to classified information take the detector tests on pain of dismissal, sign non-publication agreements for books and magazine articles and report all contacts with the press. Government agencies are supposed to monitor all persons with access to classified information, to keep track of their telephone and person-to-person contacts with the press.

A number of civil liberties and press experts believe that the no-publication ban and the detector tests may be unconstitutional, al-

though no lawsuit has been filed yet. Despite strong opposition in newspaper editorials and from civil liberties groups, Mr. Reagan is moving ahead. And Congress — except in the case of the detector tests — appears uninterested in stopping the censorship campaign.

—Jack C. Landa, executive director of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, in a commentary distributed by the Independent Press Service.

It is the left that is doing the real censoring in America. The tentacles of liberal censorship reach throughout the publishing industry. They touch so-called best seller lists, which take note of only a few best-selling books and ignore others. Special interest groups such as feminists, liberal blacks, homosexuals and, increasingly, nuclear freeze advocates are influencing the direction of textbook content. Book review editors and some librarians are also part of this new wave of censorship.

The few conservatives trying to ban books should stop and turn the censorship argument around and challenge liberals to put up or shut up. We need to tell our liberal friends: "We'll take you on in the public arena with our ideas against your ideas. But please don't retreat into elitism by suggesting that our books aren't popular. They account for more than one-third of all commercial book sales in America."

—Cal Thomas, vice president for communications of the Moral Majority, writing in The New York Times.

People organize and seek to expunge the ideas and words they fear. Most of them, as it happens, are of the medium-to-hard right. But they are not the only ones.

All of this was quite thoroughly documented several years ago in "America Revised," a study by Frances Fitzgerald of the ways in which pressure groups attract the attention of writers, publishers and teachers of history.

Blacks pitch for greater emphasis on black accomplishments; feminists want more attention paid to the role of women; homosexuals want questions of "sexual preference" taken into consideration. Organizations use threats of political reprisal to scare a school board, and threats of boycott to scare a textbook publisher; the result has been an unending scramble to alter the pages of history.

How this differs from the censorship practiced by the fundamentalists and right-wingers is difficult to discern. There are differences in style, of course, but none in substance.

—Jonathan Yardley, The Washington Post

## Helping the Press Resist Governments

By Flora Lewis

TALLOIRES, France — Freedom of the press, which is essential to the freedom of people to be informed and to influence their fate, is under mounting siege. A study by the International Press Institute showed that government controls and harassment increased substantially in most parts of the world last year.

In response, the watchdogs are beginning to see that they must back not only when their own turf is threatened. They have to help strengthen each other's defenses.

That is the message from a conference of the World Press Freedom Committee just concluded here. It concerns much more than journalists.

Representatives of major publishing and broadcasting organizations from 25 countries in North and South America, Europe, Africa and Asia met to discuss what they are doing about it and what more can be done. They argued a lot, in good democratic fashion, but they showed what a distorted view of the world emerges when only governments are heard.

The picture of the Third World is very different from the one drawn at the United Nations, or UNESCO, or the nonaligned movement. Hear Arun Shourie of India, who said: "Freedom isn't foreign aid; you can't give it to us. It's our freedom at stake, and we have to exercise it."

Hear men from Peru and Uruguay, Kenya and Ghana, Barbados and Trinidad. They are not pleading for indulgence for young, undeveloped countries. They do not want double standards or patronizing deference to their nations' failings. They urge a universal standard, and they want it for the sake of their own societies, for the ad-

vancement and protection of their own people. They want and seek help, but it is to fight their own battles for their own rights. "We need the skills, the tools, the exposure to free societies, and then we'll know better how to answer the attacks," said Cameron Doude of Ghana.

At last, rich and powerful counterparts in the West are coming to recognize their own interest in providing support. There are some 300 private projects to help train Third World journalists and technicians. It is a modest start, but it can have a snowballing effect as more trained people pass along their knowledge and their sense of professional ethics to co-workers.

There are not many democratic countries in the world, not many societies with a free press. But, as the Third World speakers pointed out, their influence is far greater than their numbers. It is crucial that it be used in direct ways, without the deforming interference of governments.

This sense of common concern, of a need for mutual effort, is relatively new. It has arisen largely because UNESCO has been pressing a campaign to expand government controls on information under the guise of assuring people's "right to communicate," and the "responsibility" and "protection" of journalists.

For a long time the Western press paid little attention. But there is a growing recognition that the defense of freedom is too important to be left to diplomats and soldiers. No matter what else they fight about, most governments have a mutu-

al interest in silencing critics and asserting a claim to monopolize the voice of their people.

That is why other voices — "Voices of Freedom," as the Talloires conference was called — need to join in shouts loud enough not to be ignored. The news media have the prime responsibility, but the issue affects all citizens.

There has been a tendency to consider the never-ending battles for press freedom as a kind of special-interest fight, a self-serving claim to privilege from one more commercial industry, alongside oil or sugar or automobiles.

This is in part the fault of the media, which do try to defend their profits but do not always explain their purpose. Commercial survival is the condition of the service of freedom. The U.S. Constitution provides that the government "shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press" — not for the protection of journalists but of everyone.

Now it is apparent that Americans have an immediate stake in buttressing the ability of people in other countries to assert the same rights. Their success will play a large part in determining whether the United States finds itself living with a predominantly antagonistic Third World or in a beneficial partnership.

This is above all the job of the independent media. They owe political and moral support, and also technical and educational assistance, to the tens of thousands who are struggling to drown out shrill officialdom with the message, as a Talloires participant put it, that "Third World governments are not the same as the people."

The New York Times

## It Can Look Like a Trend To Eliminate the Elderly

By Jack Levin and Arnold Arluke

BOSTON — Society may be heading toward a de facto "final solution" to the problem of a growing elderly population. Might the elderly one day be exterminated in America as a matter of law?

It is inconceivable that older people would be rounded up, carted off and killed. It is hard to imagine that retirement communities and nursing homes could become the concentration camps of the future. It may never happen — at least, not deliberately. Yet there is strong evidence that increasing numbers of frail, disabled and financially dependent elders are even now, as a result of America's social policies, being isolated from society and dying prematurely.

The "need" to get rid of the aged has economic roots. The growing elderly population is widely regarded as a threat to the U.S. national budget. David R. Wilson, a Boston Globe columnist, has argued that the increasing presence of dependent elderly people is likely to "blight the experience of the young and mature."

A final solution might gain support from prolonged high levels of unemployment that worsen the competition for jobs between young and old, and from demographic changes that will have fewer young people in the work force supporting the swelling numbers of dependent elders.

A de facto mass extermination may already be taking place. Many elders suffer a social death in which

they are removed from the mainstream of life. They are forced by law or custom to retire, give up leadership positions in their communities and become virtual prisoners in their homes for fear of muggings and other criminals. Increasing numbers of elders live in age-segregated housing or nursing homes, where many are drugged into dependent states.

Isolation often leads directly to death. The highest rate of suicide is among recently retired men over 65. Some researchers say transplanting elders to nursing homes or retirement communities shortens their lives.

Elders are deprived of the food, shelter and health care needed to survive. The Reagan administration's 1984 budget proposes life-threatening reductions in Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, nutrition and housing, imperiling the welfare of millions of elderly people.

The National Council on Aging says programs such as food stamps, Medicare and Supplemental Security Income have been slashed by 28 percent under the Reagan administration. Proposed budget cuts for 1984 would raise that figure to 40 percent.

The intellectual justification for a final solution can be observed in changing attitudes toward aging and death. Self-help manuals are showing the elderly how to commit suicide. Studies show that emergency room personnel tend to spend less time and effort to resuscitate elderly heart at-



tack victims than their younger counterparts. There is a growing tendency in medical circles to emphasize quality over quantity of life. "Death with dignity" may in some cases be a euphemism for extermination.

Films and literature have anticipated the final solution. In the science-fiction movie "Logan's Run," Michael York plays the role of a 30-year-old man of the future whose age marks him for execution by the state. The book "Triage" conjectures that the government would solve the problems of old age by burning all nursing homes and their inhabitants.

This would not be the first time that societies have allowed the elderly to die. In many preliterate cultures, sick and dependent elderly people were cast out of their homes, starved, stoned, buried alive or deserted.

A historical precedent for mass extermination can be found in the master plan of the Third Reich. Accord-

ing to the historian Paul Bookbinder, Hitler proposed to exterminate many elderly people, regardless of their religious or ethnic backgrounds.

In the past, scientific ideas have served as a basis for prolonging life and improving health. But Hitler's scientists justified his "final solution" on the basis of physical anthropology that purported to demonstrate the need for racial purity. Today's biology, psychology, sociology and even gerontology describe old age as a period of deterioration or decline. Could today's scientific thought be used to justify de jure extermination of the elderly in the future?

Jack Levin is professor, and Arnold Arluke is assistant professor, of sociology at Northeastern University in Boston. Mr. Levin wrote "Ageism: Prejudice and Discrimination Against the Elderly." They contributed this commentary to The New York Times.

## Democrats May Like The Show

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Pardon me for saying so, but this Democratic presidential race is turning into a pretty darn good fight.

The fashionable posture is to decry the "ridiculously early start" to the battle and to describe the field as "seven dreary men." That is not my impression after a near-solid month of exposure to the candidates.

With the incumbent Republican president unannounced as a contender and anything but certain of reelection, it is not too early to start examining the credentials, skills, records and positions of the Democratic alternatives. My guess is that the Democratic voters, and some independent voters, will like what they see.

Former Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, both of whom lead Mr. Reagan in the polls, have taken the measure of each other and are beginning to probe for each other's weaknesses.

The trailing candidates — particularly Senators Alan Cranston of California and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina — are stepping up their pressure on the front-runners.

Even those who seem the longest of the long shots — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, former Senator George McGovern of South Dakota and former Governor Ross Perot of Florida — are saying some provocative things that Democrats may want to consider.

Certainly the crowds that have been turning out at the "issues forums" in New York state and at the presidential convention straw vote last weekend in Augusta, Maine, have not felt cheated by the oratory or the foretaste of political combat.

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn have adopted the roles of Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside, setting up a fascinating test of themselves and of the dynamics of the nominating process.

The pre-primary endorsements that Mr. Mondale gained last week from the National Education Association and the AFL-CIO will be followed in coming weeks by well-timed announcements of other big-name personal and institutional support, fostering the idea that the Mondale bandwagon is rolling.

When it comes to organizational resources, it is clear that no one is going to come close to matching Mr. Mondale. He is claiming that all this support is coming to him because he



The Carter Legacy

is "the real Democrat" in the race — the authentic voice of the Roosevelt-Truman-Kennedy-Johnson coalition.

His rivals are saying he gets this support because he "caters," "kowtows" or "panders" to the "special interest groups," whose selfishness, they say, reeks of "mainstream voters."

As the embodiment of mainstream, Midwest, middle-class America, Mr. Glenn is reaping a publicity bonanza from the impending release of the movie, "The Right Stuff," which celebrates his role as the first hero of the space age. As a reminder of that magic moment a generation ago, when American guts and know-how gave the whole nation a lift, the film is the perfect launching pad for Mr. Glenn's counter-strategy to the Mondale Inside Game.

That strategy is a high-powered television campaign, depicting John and Annie Glenn as the living symbols of all the solid values that unite Americans and can restore the nation to its sense of self-achieved greatness.

The Mondale-Glenn fight will be a test of organizational muscle vs. media magic. As much as it reveals of the men, it will reveal more about the true center of power in a nominating system that increasingly resembles a national presidential primary.

Mr. Cranston has defined a liberal agenda on arms control and full employment from which to challenge Mr. Mondale from the left. There is bad blood between these two campaigns, and the tension will mount as Mr. Cranston's struggle for political survival tempts him to try to tie Mr. Mondale ever closer to the frustra-

tions that many Democratic liberals felt with the Carter era, of which Mr. Mondale was an important part.

Mr. Hollings is a witty and acerbic statesman, the wily and acerbic Mr. Hollings has targeted Mr. Glenn as his main opponent in what he sees as a struggle for leadership of "the moderate wing" of the party.

Mr. Hollings does not mince words. As he describes Mr. Glenn, the hero of the space program is actu-

ally a political chicken, afraid "to go into the living rooms" of average voters "because he can't answer the questions or face up to the issues."

The idea that Mr. Glenn is ducking issues or voters is denounced by his campaign. But he is under pressure to define himself in direct confrontation with his opponents — and some time soon that moment will come.

The Washington Post

### Linkage Is Dangerous

Regarding "Reagan's Snarling Détente" Won't Face Andropov (IHT, Sept. 23) by William Safire:

When Mr. Safire judges that President Reagan "has foolishly decoupled Soviet behavior from arms talks," his argument is based on a skewed interpretation of recent history.

It was during the first 18 months of Mr. Reagan's tenure, with Washington refusing to engage in nuclear arms negotiations of any kind, that the Soviet Union asserted as irrevocable its subjugation of Afghanistan, turned the tables on Polish liberalization and dramatically stepped up its effort to exploit political unrest in Latin America. In short, the Soviets proved far less malleable than linkage advocates would have us believe.

(Ironically, Mr. Reagan's "get tough" policy did more to promote the American and West European peace movements than it did to pro-

mote Soviet self-restraint. These movements drove Mr. Reagan to the bargaining table last year, reminding the entire world — although apparently not America's far right — that arms talks serve the interests of all nations and should not be used as a political tool by one.)

Mr. Safire's contention that the West can influence Soviet behavior with economic sanctions is also historically suspect. With precedents such as the U.S. grain embargo — it was, in Mr. Safire's own words, "promptly undercut by France, Canada and Argentina" — there is little reason to believe that the United States could ever muster the global anti-Soviet consensus that successful sanctions would require.

(Ironically, again, this is particularly true under President Reagan, whose scarcely manned bipolar view of the world lessens the propensity of many nations to distinguish between the Soviet Union and America.)

Mr. Safire's conclusion that dan-

## Leaders Need The Facts

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Having recently completed several years of research on the Vietnam conflict, after earlier spending two decades reporting on the region, I am impressed by a phenomenon that may be relevant to present-day crises.

It is that American presidents frequently reached decisions with almost total disregard for the realities of the area concerned, even though they could have tapped expert sources of knowledge and wisdom in the State Department, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and other government bureaus. Blunders often stemmed less from lack of information than from reluctance to rely on the available information.

To an alarming extent, leaders who charted America's course in Vietnam were guided by historical memories. Whether liberal or conservative, those leaders were products of the 1930s who could not forget the failure of the democracies to stop the Nazis from taking the road to aggression. They operated in the belief that anything less than a firm stance in Southeast Asia would be a replay of the Munich episode, in which Britain and France capitulated to Hitler.

Discussing the roots of the Vietnam war, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk told me about an evening in 1933 when, as a young Rhodes scholar, he attended a famous meeting at Oxford at which the students voted not to fight for king and country. That recollection, Mr. Rusk said, was one of his first lessons in the shabbiness of appeasement. He said it taught him that the United States had to be tough in Vietnam.

But during the early 1950s, when the U.S. involvement in Vietnam began to take shape, there were young American specialists who tried to point out that the period preceding World War II was a meaningless model for the later challenges in Southeast Asia. They were ignored.

About that time, too, the Asian section of the State Department was rebuffed when its officials tried to explain that Ho Chi Minh, the head of the Vietnamese Communist movement, was primarily a nationalist.

Evidence that all Communists were not alike was then apparent in the case of Marshal Tito, the Yugoslav leader, who had defied the Russians. Ho Chi Minh showed similar tendencies, yet no effort was made to explore or exploit them.

Part of the reason was that the French were struggling to regain their colonial hold over Vietnam, and the United States was financing their war in order to get them to concede to the rearmament of West Germany. But France's crusade was a lost cause, and it collapsed in 1954.

Other opportunities arose. The Soviet rulers who had succeeded Stalin appeared to be flexible. The Chinese Communists, seeking better relations with the West, were also conciliatory. At the Geneva conference of 1954 they leaned on their Vietnamese comrades to compromise.

It was principally under Soviet and Chinese pressure that the Vietnamese Communists settled for a partitioned Vietnam. Not long afterward, the Russians came up with a proposal that might have changed the status of Vietnam and perhaps even averted the war. They suggested that North and South Vietnam be admitted to the United Nations as two separate states, thereby lending official legitimacy to the division of Vietnam. The Eisenhower administration spurned the idea, since yielding any real estate to communism was unthinkable.

Once again, there were specialists in Washington who foresaw the growing split within the communist bloc. They urged that the United States adapt. But not until President Nixon took office did American foreign policy take advantage of the great communist breakup.

Throughout the Vietnam war it was assumed that the sheer weight of U.S. military might would certainly crush the enemy. The communists suffered enormous losses, yet they continued to fight. American public opinion crumbled instead, in a conflict that seemed endless.

Lebanon, El Salvador and other regions differ from each other, and they differ from Vietnam. But, like the Marine Corps general who inadvertently called Lebanon "Vietnam" at a congressional hearing the other day, they are seen as interchangeable — and all vulnerable to force.

But force did not work in Vietnam, and there is no guarantee it will succeed elsewhere. Other complexities must be mastered, as General Maxwell Taylor explained to me a few years ago. One of the secrets of the Vietnam strategy, he confessed that "we didn't know our enemy."

Tribune and Register Syndicate

### FROM OUR OCT. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: In Praise of Concrete Roads

WORCESTER, Massachusetts — Captain Walter E. Haseman, inventor of the Haseman road, says experiments prove that concrete properly laid as a solid monolith comes the nearest of all methods to reaching an ideal road's requirements, and that reinforcement by wire mesh holds the paving so that it will not crack badly over soft places in the earth. As to whether such a road is practical for extensive building, Captain Haseman says it can be laid cheaper than any other known paving. He continued, "Our paving, being mineral, is impervious to water. Asphalt and other such products are vegetable products and deteriorate from the day they are laid."

#### 1933: Dollfus Attacker Questioned

VIENNA — While the attempted assassination of Chancellor Dollfus has roused a strong echo of sympathy throughout Austria, and the outrage is greatly resented by the great majority, the questioning of Dollfus continues. But even for the fact that his connections with the Nazi party have been established beyond doubt, hardly anything more has been brought to light. The police extended their investigation to the Nazis in Upper Austria, where Dollfus's stepfather lives. Dollfus asserted he shot Dr. Dollfus not with the intention of killing him, but to direct the country's attention to his stepfather as "being the only man who can lead Austria to a brighter future."

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# Death Squads Launch New Effort Against Salvadoran Left

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

**SAN SALVADOR** — Far-right death squads, re-emerging from the shadows of Salvadoran politics, have launched a campaign against the leftist opposition in El Salvador, claiming responsibility for a spate of murders and bombings and warning of more "exterminations" to come.

The attacks reflect heightened tension in San Salvador, mainly over the government's attempt to begin a dialogue with rebel leaders and a recent debate in the Constituent Assembly over a U.S.-promoted program to reform the Central Intelligence Agency's role in the country.

The attacks come at a time when the Salvadoran political right, led by a former army major, Roberto d'Aubuisson, and his National Republican Alliance, no longer enjoys an assured majority in the

Constituent Assembly and when Mr. d'Aubuisson is trying to moderate his image in preparation for presidential elections.

As a result, the country's extreme right has found its above-ground tools of power dulled.

For the first time in El Salvador's almost four-year-old civil war, the death squads also appear to have a clandestine publicity arm, Radio Sovereignty, which gives expression to the radically rightist sentiments thought to motivate their abductions, bombings and killings.

Radio Sovereignty, which calls itself "the voice of a people struggling against the Marxist international," broadcasts, on short wave four times a day, denunciations of Salvadoran guerrillas and the professors and labor activists who it says are promoting their cause.

The death squads are thought by U.S. diplomats to contain members of the Salvadoran security forces

and politically connected military officers.

Since elections in March 1982 brought a rightist majority to the Constituent Assembly, however, they had operated mostly in the shadows without announcing responsibility for the bullet-riddled bodies that continued to turn up.

But since May, and particularly in the last month, the Maximiliano Hernández Anti-Communist Brigades and the Secret Anti-Communist Army have resumed publicizing their violence with communiqués dropped off at or telephoned to San Salvador radio stations and newspapers.

The most recent killing occurred Friday, when local journalists received telephone calls in which they were told to go to the eastern side of San Salvador's Flor Blanca Stadium to see the body of an "executed" guerrilla. The body, which was not identified, had small-caliber bullet wounds in the head. With the

body was a communiqué signed by "Commander Aguilas Baires." It read: "The action was carried out in response to the operation carried out by the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front terrorists in the town of Tenancingo and as a warning and demonstration of the military steps that the Secret Anti-Communist Army will take with traitors to the fatherland, whether these are Communists or those who lend themselves to their maneuvers."

The Maximiliano Hernández Anti-Communist Brigade, notorious since it claimed responsibility for killing six top leftist leaders in 1980, resurfaced two weeks ago with the kidnapping of Amílcar Martínez Argueta, the Foreign Ministry's director of economic and social affairs.

The brigade, which takes its name from a general associated with killing 30,000 peasants in a Communist-led uprising 50 years ago, asserted in a communiqué that

Mr. Martínez, 59, had ties to the Salvadoran Communist Party. Three days after his abduction, the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador strongly condemned the kidnapping and called on the brigade to free Mr. Martínez, adding: "We urge those responsible to desist from a path which is doing more to destroy El Salvador than the communist guerrillas could ever hope to accomplish."

The U.S. State Department deplored Monday the revival of rightist political violence in El Salvador, calling it an "anathema" to Salvadoran efforts to promote democratic development. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"It is an anathema," said Alan D. Romberg, a State Department spokesman, "to the very center and moderate basis of support on which the development of pluralistic, democratic institutions in El Salvador depend."

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## Pretoria Will Charge White Policeman With Killing Man During Interrogation

Washington Post Service

**CAPE TOWN** — The attorney general of Transvaal province, Johannes A. Nkomo, said in Pretoria Tuesday that a white security policeman was to be charged with murdering Pares Malatje, 23, a former student activist in Johannesburg's black township of Soweto.

Mr. Malatje was shot to death at police headquarters in Soweto on

July 5 after being detained for interrogation. Mr. Malatje was the 52d person to die in custody since the system of detention without charges was instituted in 1963. Several of the deaths have resulted in accusations of maltreatment from opponents of the government, but Mr. Malatje's is the first case to result in a charge of any kind against the security forces.

## Lesotho Relies on Words In Conflict With Pretoria

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

**MASERU**, Lesotho — This small and poor mountain kingdom, with a military force of only 2,000 men, is relying on words and international diplomacy to defend itself against the tightening siege by South Africa, which surrounds it and dominates and sustains its economic life.

In the best of times, sovereignty has been fragile. There are only 40,000 wage earners in the national labor force, but there are 150,000 Lesotho citizens working in South African mines, and the pay they send home forms a major share of the national income. Most goods, most investments and all electricity come from South Africa.

Now some of these flows have been reduced by South Africa, and the Lesotho government says it believes others may soon be stanchied unless it submits to Pretoria's implied demands that Lesotho be the first nation to endorse South Africa's so-called Bantustan policy.

Under this policy, several territories are set aside as reserves for native black people, supposedly with some self-government. South Africa also refers to it as its "homeland" policy, saying the areas chosen for resettlement are where the blacks originally came from.

At the moment, South African guards at the 19 border posts are not permitting Lesotho citizens to cross in order to shop or seek medical attention, as they have for decades. In March, they closed the border entirely for two weeks.

In addition, Pretoria has for more than two years withheld payments due Lesotho under a customs union agreement. Such payments normally account for 40 percent of the government's annual revenues.

The most serious complaint of Lesotho, however, is that South Africa is continuing to train and equip a guerrilla force of Lesotho citizens, allowing them to raid this country from staging areas across the border.

The raids are fairly common. Three armed men, said to be members of the South African-backed Lesotho Liberation Army, were recently captured on a remote mountain track. Last weekend a post office and an airport warehouse in Maseru were destroyed in bomb attacks for which the exile force took responsibility.

Ostensibly, the overt and covert pressure on Lesotho stems from South Africa's assertion that black South African dissidents use this rugged outcrop as a springboard for infiltration and terrorism. Last Dec. 9 South African forces drove into Maseru unchallenged to attack what they identified as safe houses sheltering activists of the South African-banned African National Congress.

Lesotho government spokesmen say that while South African refugees had indeed been living in the houses at one time, they had moved before the attacks, and they say the 42 persons killed in the raids were Lesotho citizens. Other sources in

Maseru say, however, that 30 of the victims were in fact African National Congress members.

The leaders of Lesotho regard the South African stance on security issues as disingenuous. "Any South African, including their army officers, can come here any time they want and they know we have no guerrilla bases," said Desmond Sise, the information minister. "South Africans can simply drive in. South Africa surrounds us completely, and the South Africans know there is no threat to them in Lesotho. The security issue is simply a pretext for their real objectives."

These strategic goals, as understood by the government here, were spelled out by Foreign Minister Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana. "What South Africa is really after," he said, "is to annex us as the high priest who will preside over the baptism of its illegitimate offspring, the Bantustan."

He said he was sure some Western countries and even some French-speaking African nations had already indicated to South Africa that they would be willing to recognize such South African creations as Transkei, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana if some black country in the region led the way.

"The South Africans," the foreign minister said, "want either to force us to recognize and legitimize the Bantustans outright or to reduce us to the position of a de facto Bantustan, but one with international legitimacy, so that by inference the nations of the world will come to regard the Bantustans as they regard us."

South African government sources have brushed aside this analysis, saying privately as well as publicly that what they are demanding from Lesotho is that it not serve as a "recruiting station" for the African National Congress.

Some regional experts in South Africa said Lesotho might in some measure be making its appeals to world public opinion to save face and take the sting out of agreements its officials reportedly initiated Aug. 10. Lesotho is said to have pledged to expel African National Congress activists and deny sanctuary to them in the future.

For their part, Lesotho officials did not mention these reported agreements and insisted that the objective of South African pressure was not to punish the African National Congress but Lesotho itself.

So far no nation has recognized any of the "homelands," whose creation and eventual international acceptance form a bulwark of South Africa's racial policies and constitutional plans. Essentially, these envisage the absorption of the currently disenfranchised Indians and people of mixed race into a national political life, while relegating blacks to citizenship of the tribally based enclaves.

"We can only deplore policies in which black people are forcibly de-nationalized," Mr. Sekhonyana said. "We know we cannot afford to provoke South Africa, but we cannot sell off a basic moral position."



**EXPLOSION IN WEST GERMANY** — West German soldiers were helped off a truck after a mortar exploded accidentally during shooting exercises by recruits Monday in Munsingen, near Stuttgart. Two officers were killed and 20 spectators were injured.

## Chad Struggles to Support Mission And to House Diplomats in New York

By Ari I. Goldman

New York Times Service

**UNITED NATIONS**, New York — Chad, struggling at home with civil war and drought, is having a hard time keeping its mission here open and its diplomats fed.

The situation has improved somewhat since the summer, when private charities had to give the diplomats groceries and their telephones were cut off, but the future of the mission is uncertain.

Rent remains unpaid at the mission office and at the residences of several of the delegates. Eviction procedures on apartments were initiated but were halted because members of the delegation have diplomatic immunity.

If a plan of assistance is not worked out soon, "it will be impossible for them to remain in New York," said Gillian Martin Sorensen, city commissioner for the United Nations and Consular Corps.

"It is a confluence of war, baronies poverty and other circumstances that have combined to put them in this very difficult situation," she said.

The assistance that the members of the mission received this summer was from private charities. As for foreign diplomats, Mrs. Sorensen said, they are not eligible for welfare.

At the Chadian mission, Ahmad A. Hagger, second counselor of the

mission, said: "All the countries in the course of development have financial difficulties. Chad is no exception."

Mrs. Sorensen said Chad's was a "unique" situation. "I've been here five and a half years and I've never seen a case come to this point," she said.

"They are proud and therefore embarrassed by this," she said. "They are aware of what they owe, but they are not in a position to pay it."

A diplomatic source said Jean J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, requested that some of the \$25 million in U.S. military aid to Chad be channeled to New York to help the mission.

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world and its delegates here have never been known to live the fabled life of diplomats abroad. But the situation for the mission here worsened last spring when the fighting intensified.

The nine-member staff at the mission was cut back to six members and the children of one of the remaining diplomats were sent to live with relatives in Paris. When telephone and telex bills went unpaid for several months, service was discontinued.

The head of the mission, Ramadan Barma, and his first and second counselors, were unable to pay their rent bills, according to Philip Goldberg, an adviser to Mrs. Sorensen's city liaison office.

The landlord obtained an eviction order, Mr. Goldberg said. At that point his office intervened.

"We informed the landlord that they were diplomats and could not be evicted as a matter of U.S. and international law," he said.

City officials directed members of the delegation to a private food pantry, where they were able to obtain bags of groceries free.

The situation improved in August when the deputy foreign min-

ister of Chad, Norom Achmed, came to New York to participate in the Security Council debate on Chad. Mr. Achmed reportedly brought some money to alleviate the problems.

## Argentina Is Paralyzed By 3d Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BUENOS AIRES** — A national general strike, the third in 10 months, paralyzed Argentina on Tuesday as labor unions pressured the military government for wage increases and a "change in economic philosophy."

The walkout came as the nation prepared for general elections on Oct. 30. The military leaders, who have ruled since a March 1976 coup, are scheduled to turn over power to elected civilian officials on Jan. 30.

In another development, banking sources said Tuesday that foreign banks have stopped issuing new trade credit to Argentina as a result of the country's political crisis and its suspension of foreign payments.

"Everything that implies an Argentine risk has been stopped," the trade financing manager of a U.S. bank in Buenos Aires said.

The suspension will probably only last a few days, the sources said, until the crisis arising from the freeze on foreign payments and the arrest of Juan Gonzalez del Solar, president of the Argentina Central Bank, are resolved.

However, they said, the arrest in connection with alleged irregularities in a recent agreement to reschedule foreign debt for the national airline had prevented the new regulations from being issued.

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## Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Kaunda, Sole Candidate, Runs Hard Campaign

### Zambian Leader Seeks 5th Term, Wants to Make Sure of a Big Victory

By Michael Shuttleworth

Roaders

**LUSAKA, Zambia** — Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia since he led the nation to independence nearly 20 years ago, is seeking a fifth consecutive term of office backed by a powerful campaign of pop songs, posters and broadcast advertising.

Although Mr. Kaunda is the sole presidential candidate and his United National Independence Party the only legal political organization, the carefully structured campaign is being waged with vigor.

Mr. Kaunda seems certain to be re-elected on Oct. 27 but the party is taking no chances and seeks to avoid the embarrassing implications of a poor turnout among the 2.4 million registered voters of Zambia's 6 million population or a marginal victory while the country is in its worst economic crisis since independence in 1964.

To this end, the state-owned television network broadcasts a film before and after the main evening news depicting the country's pro-

gression from British colonialism through 19 years of independence. Added to this are radio and movie advertising, pop songs, a voter education program, road-tax disks for motorists bearing the slogan "Let's do it again with KK," and the inevitable posters.

Mr. Kaunda needs 51 percent of the total vote to retain office and voters are simply asked to say "yes" or "no" to the candidate. A vote for the president will be a cross against the national emblem of a flying eagle. The symbol for a vote against has yet to be announced but in the past it has been a rabbit.

Mock polls are being held to prepare voters. Last week in Kalangala, site of a national monument to Mr. Kaunda near Lusaka, there was an overwhelming vote for him. The purpose is to teach all possible voters how to cast their "yes" ballots, said the party area chairman, Derek Mapandane. He wore a bright yellow sports shirt emblazoned with a picture of the president's smiling face.

Zambia's father figure, Mr. Kaunda is the architect of "Zambi-

an humanism," a mixture of Christianity and socialism that he enshrined as a national ideology. In the 1973 election, disengagement with the fledgling single-party system contributed to a low turnout of 39 percent, although 85 percent of those who voted chose Mr. Kaunda.

The last election, in 1978, was held during a time of commodity shortages brought about by the mid-1970s slump in the price of copper, Zambia's main export. National austerity was compounded by the country's support for nationalist guerrillas fighting white minority rule in neighboring Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe.

But the Zambian electorate confounded most analysts with a 65 percent turnout. Four out of five voters said "yes" to the man credited with forging the nation's 73 ethnic groups into a largely cohesive force.

The country has since continued its economic decline, mounting debts under the cumulative effects of eight years of low copper prices. Recent government measures imposed as part of a recovery package

by the International Monetary Fund have included currency devaluation, an overall ceiling of 10 percent for wage increases and the removal of subsidies and price controls.

These brought protests from the labor unions, which lean to the right of the government and provide its most organized opposition. But negotiations between the unions and the authorities over the interpretation of the pay ceiling led to the lower paid workers being allowed increases of up to 65 percent at the expense of higher earners, apparently defusing a major source of election opposition.

Despite eight lean years, Zambia's president remains largely untainted by criticism of his administration's handling of the economy. The prime target is the party's policy-making central committee, which is often accused of giving bad advice to its leader.

Political analysts attribute Mr. Kaunda's dominance of Zambian politics to his skillful reshuffling of the committee and cabinet ministries.



## ARTS / LEISURE

## TV Series Re-examines Vietnam War

By Fox Butterfield  
New York Times Service

BOSTON — The United States' first television war is entering living rooms across the country again this week, as the Public Broadcasting Service begins an extraordinary 13-hour documentary on the Vietnam war. Titled "Vietnam: A Television History," the series, which started in the United States Tuesday, is the most ambitious project ever undertaken by public television and required six years to complete.

The second episode will be shown tonight. The subsequent 11 episodes, roughly chronological, end with the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975. They will be shown Tuesdays through Dec. 20.

The result is a meticulously researched and carefully balanced, if sometimes bland, documentary that may broaden many Americans' understanding of Vietnam, if not change their opinion about the war that ravaged the Southeast Asian country from 1945 to 1975.

Both PBS and ABC initially contributed \$50,000 after Richard Ellison, the executive producer, and Stanley Karnow, a correspondent for The Washington Post and Time magazine, came up with the idea. The National Endowment for the Humanities also provided \$1 million, and eight foundations offered a total of \$285,000.

But the only corporate funding, a grant of \$350,000, came from the Chubb Group of Insurance Companies. Other companies that often sponsor programs on PBS, such as Mobil Oil and Exxon, turned the filmmakers down, Karnow said. "I think they were scared to get involved in something controversial," he said.

As a result, the producers worked out an arrangement whereby Britain's Central Independent Television produced four of the programs and France's Antenne-2 was responsible for two, almost half of the total. In return, the British and French are also showing versions.

Ellison denied there were any serious differences in interpretation between the three national groups.

But another filmmaker involved in the series said the British had taken a "more moralistic stance, anxious to accentuate the aspects of the war that were immoral at the expense of looking at it afresh."

The 13 episodes range from "Roots of a War," tracing the origins of the conflict back to Vietnam's 2,000 years of conflict with China, through the U.S. military buildup in the mid-1960s and finally the collapse of the Saigon regime in 1975. From the vantage of a correspondent who covered the war, the series, which cost nearly \$5 million to make, has something to offend, and please, both hawks and doves.

Some of the most revealing new insights are offered by Communist generals and former guerrillas whom a PBS camera team interviewed during three weeks of filming in Vietnam in 1981 (the trip took a year to arrange). They concede that North Vietnam began infiltrating regular army troops into the South in 1964, before President Lyndon B. Johnson dispatched the first U.S. ground forces to Vietnam in 1965, as the White House asserted at the time. They also confirm that for them the 1968 Tet offensive was a military failure, just as General William C. Westmoreland, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, claimed.

In perhaps the most powerful sequence in the entire documentary series, a battle for a village

near Da Nang is described alternately from the perspective of U.S. Marine troops and Vietnamese peasants. The fight itself was routine, just a company assault on a suspected Viet Cong hide-out. But it was also characteristic of the predicament U.S. troops often faced — harassed by gunfire from guerrillas sheltered in a village.

For three days the Marines were pummed down in a rice paddy outside the village by intense Communist fire. Their lieutenant was wounded

It has something to offend, and please, both hawks and doves.

along with two-thirds of their patrol, they went without food, water or sleep, and it rained the whole time. Finally, with air strikes and artillery support, they stormed the village. Some peasants were killed in the attack, but how?

In 1981, when the PBS crew visited the village with Communist cadres as guides, the peasants charged that the Marines had committed an atrocity, like the My Lai massacre.

"There were only women and children around then and we didn't know where the VC were," says Nguyen Bay, a young man who had been in the fourth grade at the time. "But they shot us anyway," Bay contends.

"Some of the wounded people went to their beds to lie down. The soldiers shot their ears, then their stomachs," he adds.

But Jack Hill, a former Marine private, remembers it differently. "I didn't shoot any old ladies and kids," he says. Still, Hill admits, "After three days of blood and guts in the mud, you can't take it." Some of the men in his squad "did what they had to do" to try to find the Viet Cong in the village. "The way I see it, it was war."

The effect of this vignette is like "Rashomon," the 1951 film by the Japanese director Akira Kurosawa, which leaves the viewer to decide which version of a story about a rape-murder is true.

To Ellison, the executive producer of the series, that is what he intended. "I think the story we are trying to tell has some innate ambiguities," he said.

Instead of relying on a narrator to carry the films, Ellison, a 59-year-old independent producer who has worked for CBS as well as PBS, chose to let the actual participants tell their own stories as much as possible.

Hence, most of the film is documentary material interspersed with interviews filmed over the last three years. In one of the most dramatic moments in the series, Harry McPherson, President Johnson's speechwriter, recalls in an interview how the White House was affected during the Tet offensive when the pictures shown on the evening news differed from the optimistic reassurances cabled from Saigon by Westmoreland.

Suddenly the program cuts to the now-famous film of Saigon's police chief, Brigadier General Nguyen Ngoc Loan, executing a Viet Cong guerrilla with a pistol shot to the head.

"We could have had a narrator telling you what to think, that's the easy way," said Karnow, who served as chief correspondent for the production. Karnow covered the war in Viet-

nam from 1959, when the first American soldier died, to the late 1960s.

"But it's not the adult way," added Karnow, who has written a 750-page book entitled "Vietnam: A History" that will be published simultaneously with the series and provides greater detail than the television program can offer. "We wanted to make the audience think and draw their own conclusion," he said.

To locate accurate footage, the producers assembled a team of 10 film editors and researchers who scoured 70 archives around the world, collecting more than 100 hours of film, including 1,800 television news stories from U.S. and foreign networks.

The two most important sources were the Sherman Grinnell Film Libraries in New York, where ABC News footage is stored, including outtakes not used on the air, and the U.S. Armed Forces Film Depository at Norton Air Force Base in California. But the editors also secured film from Hanoi, France, Britain, Japan and West Germany.

To supplement this archival film, the producers conducted 300 interviews, including 100 in Vietnam. Almost everyone asked consented, except former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Nguyen Van Thieu, South Vietnam's leader from 1967 to 1975, and Le Duc Tho, the Communist leader who negotiated the Paris Peace accords signed in 1973.

Some bit players on the larger stage of history add a marvelous sense of the era, like Major Archimedes L.A. Patti, an operative with the Office of Strategic Services, who met Ho Chi Minh in 1945. Patti was assigned to enlist Ho's help in rescuing downed American fliers in Vietnam from the Japanese, and after several talks with Ho, he was convinced the Vietnamese leader could be pro-American. "We had Ho Chi Minh in our hands," he recalls on camera.

One of the most revealing interviews is with Clark Clifford, the suave Washington lawyer whom Johnson named secretary of defense in early 1968. Johnson figured him for a hawk and appointed him to decide on the Pentagon's request for 206,000 additional troops after the Tet offensive.

For three days, Clifford reflects, he met with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in a crisis-like setting. "We had long talks," he says. "How long would it take? They didn't know. How many more troops would it take? They didn't know. Would 206,000 answer the demand? They didn't know. Might there be more? Yes. So, when it was all over, I said, 'What is the plan to win the war in Vietnam?' The only plan was attrition, to wear out the North Vietnamese, and the generals conceded that wasn't working either, he recalls.

So, Clifford reversed course and began pushing Johnson to de-escalate, eventually leading to Johnson's decision on March 31, 1968, to stop the bombing of North Vietnam and not run again for president. It was the beginning of the end of the war.

Johnson emerges as a more sympathetic and tragic figure, not just the grand manipulator from the Alamo. Bill Moyers, then a Johnson aide, remembers in the documentary the president telling him as the escalation started in 1965, "I feel like a hitchhiker caught in a hailstorm on a Texas highway. I can't run, I can't hide and I can't make it stop."

## Lagerfeld's Fendi Collection Is Light and Gay

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Karl Lagerfeld's collection for Fendi Tuesday was the first shot of adrenalin on Milan runways. It may also be a landmark for the Paris designer, whose contract with the French house of Chloé expires at the end of this year. Designing in Paris and Rome, he now is based in Monte Carlo for tax reasons.

His 12-year association with Fendi has been in fits and highly prestigious as well as profitable. Now, he is strengthening his position with this Roman house. Once only a brief wink at summer styles, this collection has been upgraded by Lagerfeld into a major, serious and variegated one. The audience's response was enthusiastic.

With a constant change of moods, this collection jumped from Bavarian peasant girl, with cute, if slightly coy, tiered and flounced skirts, to big-city career woman, in two-color silk suits and holding giant clutch bags.

Beach styles included not only the nautical but a pretty pom-pom, Pierrot look. All through the collection, Lagerfeld favored long skirts, including fresh and cool poplin chemises.

One of the major assets of this collection is that it was clearly about summer, with easy, comfortable and colorful styles. Another was the abundance of dresses, a distinct gap in Italian collections. These included some sophisticated silk sheaths, in vermillion prints and breaking at the knees with lively knife pleats.

The collection was shown in a series of tableaux, each of them with a distinct theme. The overall feeling was, again, one of elegance. Even beachwear was timed at the yacht crowds, especially the star-studded swimsuits topped by star-studded terry robes. Just the thing to go from chic Monte Carlo hotels to the boat.

The opener was a series of uniforms for Rome policemen and part of a contest held by the city officials. The winner is yet to be announced, and Laura Biagiotti and Gucci are in the running. Still, Lagerfeld's costumes, reminiscent of the uniforms lost on Paris-avant-garde runways last year, were good-looking enough to please any woman, give or take a little brass. At the end of this tableau, Lagerfeld brought out a policeman with full guardian angel's wings.

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The collection was shown in a series of tableaux, each of them with a distinct theme. The overall feeling was, again, one of elegance. Even beachwear was timed at the yacht crowds, especially the star-studded swimsuits topped by star-studded terry robes. Just the thing to go from chic Monte Carlo hotels to the boat.

The opener was a series of uniforms for Rome policemen and part of a contest held by the city officials. The winner is yet to be announced, and Laura Biagiotti and Gucci are in the running. Still, Lagerfeld's costumes, reminiscent of the uniforms lost on Paris-avant-garde runways last year, were good-looking enough to please any woman, give or take a little brass. At the end of this tableau, Lagerfeld brought out a policeman with full guardian angel's wings.

With a constant change of moods, this collection jumped from Bavarian peasant girl, with cute, if slightly coy, tiered and flounced skirts, to big-city career woman, in two-color silk suits and holding giant clutch bags.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	1-Month	3-Month	YTD
IBM	1,234,567	123.45	122.34	122.50	123.10	+0.60	+1.20	+2.50	+5.00
AT&T	987,654	45.67	45.23	45.40	45.80	+0.40	+0.80	+1.50	+3.00
GE	876,543	34.56	34.12	34.30	34.70	+0.40	+0.70	+1.40	+2.80
AMC	765,432	23.45	23.01	23.20	23.60	+0.40	+0.60	+1.20	+2.40
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Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	1-Month	3-Month	YTD	52-Week
Industrial	2,345.67	2,356.78	2,334.56	2,348.90	+3.20	+1.50	+4.00	+12.00	+25.00
Transportation	1,234.56	1,245.67	1,223.45	1,238.90	+4.30	+0.80	+2.00	+6.00	+12.00
Utilities	987.65	998.76	976.54	990.87	+3.20	+0.50	+1.00	+3.00	+6.00
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NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	1-Month	3-Month	YTD	52-Week
Composite	1,234.56	1,245.67	1,223.45	1,238.90	+4.30	+0.80	+2.00	+6.00	+12.00
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Tuesday's NYSE Closing									
Vol.	4.5m	9.5m	14.5m	19.5m	24.5m	29.5m	34.5m	39.5m	44.5m
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AMEX Diories									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	1-Month	3-Month	YTD	52-Week
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NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	1-Month	3-Month	YTD	52-Week
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AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	1-Month	3-Month	YTD
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NYSE Most Actives									
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**BUSINESS**

Investment Market  
The First Forecast

**Bank Hire**

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**Appointment**

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**CURRENCY**

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**INTEREST**

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**Money Rates**

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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### Investment Mortgage International Opens First Foreign Office in London

Investment Mortgage International Inc., the San Francisco-based real estate finance company, has opened its first overseas office in London, with Peter Richmond as its manager.

To help Mr. Richmond open the office, IMI sent a chartered Boeing 707 jet carrying a task force of 32, led by the company's owner and chairman, J. William Oldenburg.

Mr. Oldenburg, who was calling late meetings at 4 A.M. and working breakfasts at 8, said his company has closed business worth more than \$1.5 billion over the past year with an average value per deal of \$62.5 million.

His approach, based on arranging consortium finance from savings and loans institutions, banks, pension plans and insurance companies, enables large financing packages to be pieced together while giving institutions the opportunity to spread their debt risk in tranches of \$2 million to \$10 million.

IMI also specializes in arranging deals quickly, by working simultaneously on origination, placement and closing.

Although London financial circles may need some convincing that IMI's methods will work in the European marketplace, Mr. Richmond has no doubt that there is business to be done.

"We hope to place over \$10 billion in loans by the end of 1984 — and we feel that the London market will be a major factor in reaching that goal," he said.



J. William Oldenburg

### Lloyds Bank Hires Hong Kong Chief

Tin Williams has been named to head Lloyds Bank International's new office in Hong Kong, which will develop and coordinate business with China. Mr. Williams, a fluent Mandarin speaker with years of experience in financing major projects in China, joins the bank with the title of area manager.

Mr. Williams will also be responsible for the Lloyds Bank representative office to be installed in the special economic zone at Shenzhen, just across the border from Hong Kong. This office is expected to play a major role in financing developments connected with China's offshore oilfields.

### Other Appointments

Wolfgang H. Schwarz, the senior vice president of Security Pacific National Bank, has moved to London from the bank's Los Angeles headquarters. He will take over the European, Middle Eastern and African operations of Security Pacific's global financial institutions division. He succeeds Jerry Johnson, who has returned to Los Angeles.

Dr. Kenneth L. Giles has been appointed director of research at Wyvford Plant Laboratories, Britain's leading company in commercial plant propagation by tissue culture. Dr. Giles returns to join Wyvford after more than 20 years in teaching and research positions in Canada, New Zealand and the United States.

J. Versteeg has been appointed managing director, K.G. Bakkenist director of personnel and organization, A. Bergman director of finance and D. Vlot director of operations in a reshuffle at the Dutch company of Boskalis Westminster Baggeren. Boskalis Westminster is a subsidiary of Royal Boskalis Westminster, which has interests in dredging, construction, pipelines, offshore projects and agriculture.

R.B.R. Logan has been named the new group chief executive of Grindlays Bank. Mr. Logan, currently senior vice president and chief financial officer of Continental Grain Co. in New York, moved there in 1981 from Citibank, where he had been executive vice president in charge of worldwide merchant banking operations.

Paul Buchanan-Barrow and David Lough have been named directors of County Bank, while Peter Carter, David Lowe, John Richardson and Oliver Pawle have been appointed senior assistant directors.

Anthony Thatcher, named managing director of Dowty Group's electronics division in July, has now joined the group's main board, as vice president for marketing of Ultra Electronics Inc. before returning to Britain as marketing manager of Ultra Electronics. Dowty bought the company in 1977.

BAT Industries has appointed A.C. Long, former president of BAT's Brazilian subsidiary, Souza Cruz Industria e Comercio, as its new finance director. Mr. Long has also joined the boards of BATUS Inc. and BAT Stores E.J. Symmes, deputy chairman and senior finance director of BAT Industries, will retire in May 1984.

— IAN ELLIOTT SHIRCORE

## N.Y. Stocks Advance; Volume Up

NEW YORK — With IBM and railroad issues leading the way, the New York Stock Exchange snapped a five-day losing streak with a modest advance Tuesday.

Takeover situations sparked some action and automobile stocks showed a bit of life. But the overall market was trendless because investors remained nervous.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 10 points at one time after shedding 1.83 Monday, added 5.39 to 1,236.69. It had fallen 29.47 points the previous five sessions after hitting a record 1,260.77 Sept. 26.

The Dow Jones transportation average of airlines, railroads and trucks jumped 7.29 to 568.08. The average had been battered the past week because of problems in the airline industry.

Advances topped declines 3 to 2 as volume climbed to 90,270,000 shares from the 77,230,000 traded Monday.

"The rally was simply a bounce, from recent losses," said Alan Shaw of Smith Barney, Harris Upham. "There are so many cross-currents we are keeping our powder dry. It pays to sit back to find out what is going on if that is possible."

"There are still a lot of interest-rate and international jitters in this market," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "But the market indicates people are looking for values over the long term."

Some traders were restrained by the rise in federal funds rates, the Fed banks charge one another for overnight loans.

Also, investors were looking for some kind of credit policy signal from the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee that opened a meeting in Washington on Tuesday.

SmithKline-Beckman was the most active Big Board issue, off 1% to 63 1/2 following a block of 1,763,200 shares at 63. The block was the third most valuable single transaction in NYSE record.

Amstar was the second most active Big Board issue, up 1/4 to 46 1/2. The company has decided to go private in a buyout by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Blue-chip IBM, rumored to be ready with its Peanut home computer, was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 129 1/2.

Texas Instruments rose 1 1/2 to 113 1/2 and Commodore International 2 to 44 1/2. Coloco lost 1 1/4 to 41 1/2. Computervision skidded 4 1/2 to 42 1/2 after Merrill Lynch lowered its 1983 and 1984 earnings estimates for the company.

Among the other high-technology issues, Telebyte rose 2 1/4 to 164 1/2, Honeywell 2 1/2 to 127, Burroughs 1 1/2 to 52 1/2, Diodes 2 1/2 to 87 1/2 and National Semiconductor 2 1/2 to 54 1/2.

Trading in Harris Bankcorp remained suspended pending an announcement. The company scheduled a news conference for Wednesday amid speculation it would accept a merger proposal from Bank of Montreal.

Citicorp lost 1 1/4 to 35 in heavy trading as a result of the Argentine loan problem.



The Airbus A-310 at last year's Farnborough Air Show in England.

## Airbus Sales Faltering Just as Push To Develop New Airliner Gears Up

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The day before Japan Air Lines announced it was buying nine new Boeing 767 airliners for \$560 million, there were already long faces at Airbus Industrie headquarters in Toulouse.

That morning a week ago, a Japanese newspaper had released the story and by the time executives at Airbus Industrie, the company that assembles and markets the competing European Airbus, arrived at their desks, the company's Tokyo representative had already wired the ill tidings to them.

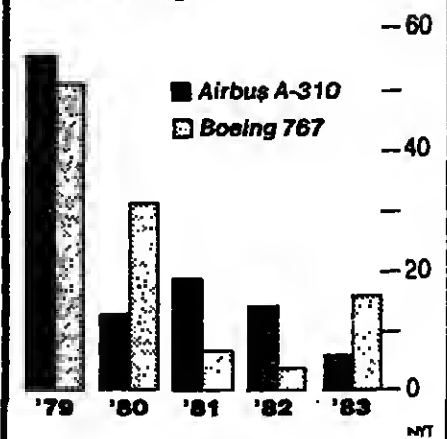
"Our offer was better, we're convinced of it," Pierre Paillet, director of Airbus sales, said in an interview a few minutes after he read the telegram. But he added, "Of course we never really expected to get it. Japanese industry makes 15 percent of the 767 and it would be had publicity if JAL had ordered Airbus instead."

There was no doubting his disappointment, however. Thirteen years after Britain, France, West Germany and Spain set out to prevent the United States from acquiring a virtual monopoly of civilian airline construction by jointly building the 200-seat, wide-bodied Airbus, sales of the new plane are faltering and may slip below the company's goal this year.

Moreover, this is happening when Airbus executives want to widen their battle with the American producers. They are asking their governments to find another \$2 billion in taxpayers' money this year to finance development of a narrow-bodied,

### Boeing's 767 Catches The Airbus A-310

Annual orders for the Airbus A-310 and the Boeing 767



150-seat Airbus, to be called the A-320, that would compete with other planes produced by Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, even though they have few orders for the smaller Airbus so far.

"We are absolutely convinced that the future (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## IEA Says Demand For Oil to Increase 7% in Final Quarter

PARIS — World oil demand is expected to rise 7 percent in the fourth quarter, mainly due to increased consumption by the major industrialized countries, the International Energy Agency said Tuesday.

But an IEA official said that the agency's projections implied little scope for any increased output of crude oil by OPEC countries after a worldwide build-up of stocks during the last three months. And Mana Said al-Oteiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, was quoted Tuesday as saying that oil producers may face a price collapse in 1984 if world stockpiles are not reduced.

The IEA's latest projections, contained in its monthly Oil Market Report, assume improved economic growth, normal winter weather and lower prices after allowing for inflation.

The IEA said demand for the final three months of 1983 was expected to be 45.7 million barrels a day, up from 42.7 million barrels a day for the third quarter and 2 percent higher than for the comparable period last year.

For 1984 the IEA predicts a 2-percent rise in world oil demand to 44.9 million a day, compared with a 1983 demand projection of 44.1 million barrels a day.

Higher world oil supplies in the third quarter of 1983 were mainly due to an increased output of 18.1 million barrels per day by the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries, a rise of 1.5 million barrels a day from the April-June period, the IEA said.

In an interview with the Arabic-language newspaper al-Sharq al-Awsat, published in Jeddah and in London, Mr. Oteiba also warned that excessive production by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and oil

exporters would not help the market overcome the surplus.

"If this continues into next year, especially the second quarter of 1984, OPEC will face the same price crash it faced earlier this year," he was quoted as saying.

The newspaper said that industrialized countries had built stocks of 3 three billion barrels, enough for three months' consumption.

It quoted Mr. Oteiba as saying that the large inventories would put pressure on the market and eventually affect the oil-pricing structure.

He added, however, "Let it be clear, OPEC will never allow another price crash and hopes all countries will benefit from our previous experience."

Mr. Oteiba also said that OPEC is in the process of contacting non-OPEC members to explain the need for observing production ceilings and pricing, the newspaper said. It did not elaborate.

### Bonn Reports Stagnant Output

REUTERS — West German industrial production was unchanged in August, but September employment figures showed a small improvement, the government reported Tuesday.

The leveling off in industrial output came after a revised 2.8-percent drop in July. The Economics Ministry had originally estimated July's decline at 0.9 percent.

The Federal Labor Office in Nuremberg said unemployment in September fell to 8.6 percent of the workforce from 8.9 percent in August. In September 1982, the jobless rate was 7.2 percent.

## Fed Expected to Continue Policy of Easing Rates

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee was expected to decide on a policy of continued accommodation in interest rates at meetings Tuesday and Wednesday, economists said.

The economists, noting the Fed's gradual tightening of the rates from May through August, said that conversely, they did not expect a dramatic easing.

But they said that moderate monetary expansion and signs of a slowdown in the pace of the economic recovery should give the Fed's policy-makers some pause to pursue efforts toward increasing bank reserves. This would allow, if not foster, stable or slightly lower interest rates in the weeks ahead.

Joseph Benet, an analyst at Shearson/American Express Inc., said he expected the Open Market Committee to adopt a contingency plan that would involve a shift to a net borrowed reserve target of zero,

from about \$200 million at present. This plan, which would lower the federal funds rate to 8 1/2 or 9 percent from an average of 9 1/2 percent now, would be implemented if the money supply remained under control and the economy showed fewer signs of resilience, Mr. Benet said.

He noted that M-1, the money supply figure that measures ready cash and money in checking accounts, ended September \$4 trillion to \$5 billion below the Fed's inflation target of 7-percent annualized growth. He predicted no upsurge for the rest of the year.

Mr. Benet said the elimination Oct. 1 of interest-rate ceilings on certificates of deposit should keep M-1 growth under control because funds currently held in M-1 accounts will be transferred to higher-yielding CDs that are part of the M-2 measurement.

Elliott Platt, an analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., noted that M-1 has barely grown since August, and

said the slower pace of "growth should enable the Open Market Committee to nudge the Fed funds rate down to 9 or 9 1/4 percent."

Mr. Platt said that bond prices probably already reflect a 9 1/4-percent funds rate, although yields could drop a little further if the rate settled closer to 9 percent.

Mr. Benet said the long end of the market has yet to discount a 9-percent funds rate. Also, bond prices could rise considerably if the credit markets start bidding the signals being sent out by the metals and foreign exchange markets.

The sharp drop in gold and silver in recent days shows that inflation is not viewed as a real risk, while softness in copper, aluminum and other metal prices reflects weak industrial demand and a slowing economy, Mr. Benet said.

Investors have held back from the bond market in recent months, "but portfolio managers will eventually have to put their money to work," he added.

Alan Lerner, an analyst with Bankers Trust Co., said M-1 growth rates are still historically high, and that any sustained decline in interest rates will require a saving economy.

But Mr. Lerner, in a weekly report, said the Fed's policy-makers can draw comfort from the relative slowdown in the path of the monetary aggregates in recent weeks.

As a result, he said, "continuation of an accommodative monetary policy is the likely outcome of the Federal Open Market Committee meeting."

The meeting of the group, which is made up of seven Fed governors and the presidents of five regional Fed banks, was expected to continue on Wednesday.

The minutes of this week's meeting will not be published until after the next session.

Aspid Adolfsen, an analyst at Tucker Anthony, said the Fed was likely to adopt a neutral stance

while waiting to see how conditions change. A tighter policy is not a possibility but several factors argue against an outright easing, she said.

The economy is slowing, but not collapsing. The budget deficit is shrinking slightly, but with no sign of action to cut it sharply, the risk of renewed inflation remains. The international debt situation, although still threatening, seems calmer than it was a few months ago, she said.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 4, excluding bank service charges

	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate
Australian dollar	100	1.2300	Swiss franc	100	76.50	Japanese yen	100	160.00
British pound	100	1.5400	U.S. dollar	100	76.50	West German mark	100	1.4800
Canadian dollar	100	1.2300	French franc	100	6.55	Italian lira	100	1.3600
Dutch guilder	100	3.6000	West German mark	100	1.4800	Spanish peseta	100	166.64
Japanese yen	100	160.00	U.S. dollar	100	76.50	Swedish krona	100	4.66
West German mark	100	1.4800	U.S. dollar	100	76.50	Swiss franc	100	76.50
U.S. dollar	100	76.50	U.S. dollar	100	76.50	U.S. dollar	100	76.50

Source: Reuters. (1) U.S. dollar = 100 cents. (2) U.S. dollar = 100 cents. (3) U.S. dollar = 100 cents.

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## Congressional Housing Accord May Clear Way for IMF Bill

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House-Senate accord on housing legislation may be the key to Congressional approval of \$8.4 billion for the International Monetary Fund.

The House approved the additional U.S. subscription to the fund early in August in an uphill victory for the administration. But a House-Senate conference to meld the House and Senate bills has been delayed by other issues, namely the housing bill and the apology demanded by House Democrats.

The standoff over housing legislation ended last week. The House-Senate negotiations actually got under way last Tuesday within hours after President Ronald Reagan gave his "unbreakable commitment" to increased funding for the IMF at the institution's annual meeting here.

Those participating in the meeting were Senator Jake Garn, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Senator William Proxmire, ranking Democrat on the committee, House Banking Committee Chairman Ferdinand J. St. Germain, and Chalmers P. Wyke, ranking Republican on the committee.

"A few weeks ago the prospects for housing legislation seemed hopeless," said a House Democratic aide. "But now the Senate and House are both dealing and the prospects have changed dramatically."

The exercise has the blessing of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan who told a closed-door meeting of congressional leaders last Tuesday, according to those present, that it was a positive development.

The negotiations became known as the IMF held an executive board meeting Monday to consider policy moves as a result of its growing shortage of lendable funds. Its commitments to lend now exceed funds available by \$5 billion.

Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere had frozen all new loans even those on which staff work had been completed, as a result of the liquidity crisis. The board agreed Monday to provide funds to countries whose negotiations were already well advanced.

The principal beneficiary, officials said, will be Portugal, which is to draw nearly \$500 million.

The Housing legislation represents one of two major obstacles to the IMF financing bill. The other is the presidential apology that has been sought by some Democrats for press releases from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee that attacked some Democratic supporters of the bill.

The Republican press releases accused the Democrats of "supporting Communism" because they had voted against an amendment, adopted by the House, that barred the IMF from making loans to "Communist dictatorships."

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Institute Expects Demand for Steel To Recover Modestly During 1984

VIENNA (AP)—Demand for steel should recover modestly next year, but painful cutbacks must still be made in the world's steel industry, the International Iron and Steel Institute said Tuesday.

After an expected 1.7 percent decline the year, steel demand in non-Communist nations should rise 6.1 percent in 1984 and will continue to grow for the rest of the decade, the Brussels-based trade group told its annual meeting in Vienna.

But the growth in demand will be concentrated in developing nations, the institute said. The problem of overcapacity in most industrial nations will continue to worsen, it said.

Steel consumption in the non-Communist nations will fall to 394 million metric tons this year from 401 million tons in 1982, the institute said.

### Nippon Telegraph Deal Likely in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co., the giant Japanese telecommunications monopoly, is expected to announce soon that it has agreed to purchase U.S. equipment this week in an effort to blunt criticism that it has not fully complied with an agreement to open the company to U.S. products.

Sales in 1981, the first year of the agreement, amounted to \$15 million, up from \$4 million in 1980. Nonetheless, U.S. trade officials said that the U.S. share of sales totaled less than 2 percent of NTT's \$3 billion annual purchases.

### Some Vauxhall Workers End Strike

LONDON (Reuters)—Striking union workers at the Dunstable and Luton plants of Vauxhall Motors Ltd. voted Tuesday to accept the company's revised pay offer and will resume work Wednesday, a Vauxhall spokesman said.

The contract, whose terms were reduced from the 14 months originally proposed to 12 months, gives workers an effective 7.75-percent pay increase.

As spokesman for Vauxhall, a unit of General Motors, said that because the decision at the southern England plant, 2,400 workers at the company's Luton plant in Bedfordshire are considering a vote on Tuesday to continue the strike which began Friday.

### Repayments Stopped to Macao Bank

HONG KONG (Reuters)—Hang Lung Bank has stopped repayment of money deposited with it on behalf of Macao's Banco do Pacifico S.A., according to Hang Lung's managing director, David Turner.

Hang Lung took the action following the early closure of Banco do Pacifico Friday after its clearing bank refused to clear some of its checks, said Hang Lung. The bank was taken over by the Hong Kong government last week for failing to meet its liabilities to its clearing bank.

### Some Eastern Workers Accept Cuts

MIAMI (UPI)—More than 97 percent of Eastern Airlines' nonunion employees have said they would accept 15-percent wage cuts, the company says, but it insisted the airline will be forced into bankruptcy unless union workers also approve the cuts.

Union leaders representing machinists and flight attendants have refused to put the wage-cut proposal up for a vote by their members. The Air Line Pilots Association has not indicated whether it will poll its membership.

### Cunningham Leaving Seagram Posts

NEW YORK (UPI)—Mary Cunningham is resigning from her executive posts at Joseph E. Seagram & Sons to devote time to a company she founded with her husband, William Agee, the former chairman of Lend Lease Corp.

Miss Cunningham, 32, rapidly climbed the executive ladder at Bendix and gained national attention on rumors she was romantically involved with Mr. Agee. Both denied the rumors, but she left Bendix and joined Seagram as vice president of strategic planning in March 1981.

Miss Cunningham later married Mr. Agee, who recently resigned as chairman of Bendix. She reportedly was a key adviser to her husband when Bendix made a hostile takeover bid for Martin Marietta Corp. that backfired and set the stage for Allied Corp.'s acquisition of Bendix.

## U.S. Firm Reportedly Missing Millions in Bullion

United Press International

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Attorneys for Bullion Reserve of North America, a precious metals firm whose owner apparently committed suicide last week, confirmed Tuesday that millions of dollars in gold bullion and other precious metals are missing and said the firm has filed under bankruptcy laws.

Attorney Richard Osborne said Bullion Reserve, with offices in Beverly Hills and Dallas, has filed complaints seeking to recover \$27 million in assets from 20 individuals, including the estate of Alan David Saxon, whose death last week was ruled a suicide.

General Robert Abrams, who began investigating the firm several weeks ago, said Monday that as much as \$60 million was discovered missing from Bullion Reserve in a preliminary audit conducted by the accounting firm of Touche Ross & Co. He said the audit also showed the firm had made \$41 million in

loans — most of them to Mr. Saxon, his widow Susan, and "affiliated companies."

Mr. Saxon, who was 39 years old, owned 89.5 percent of the company's stock.

He apparently committed suicide last Wednesday after he was ordered to provide New York investigators with the firm's financial records.

Mr. Osborne said at a news conference that he could not confirm Mr. Abrams' figures, but said "numbers of that magnitude are possible."

He also said that auditors had determined that loans "in the millions of dollars" had been made to Mr. Saxon.

Nearly \$1 million in gold, silver and other precious metals is stored in a vault at Perpetual Storage in Utah, Mr. Osborne said.

"We have filed adversary complaints for an amount aggregating \$27 million and we will be filing more such complaints in the future," Mr. Osborne said.

An attorney for Mrs. Saxon, who filed for divorce earlier this year, said at the news conference that she had filed papers seeking to be named special administrator of the Saxon estate.

The survey by Touche Ross found that "between \$55 million and \$60 million worth of precious metals which should have been in the company's repository is not there," said David Fishlow, deputy press secretary to Mr. Abrams.

"They were able to locate only \$900,000," Mr. Fishlow said.

He said the results of the survey, conducted for Bullion Reserve, were preliminary and that it was too early to establish how much investors actually might have lost.

Operations at Bullion Reserve were temporarily halted last week after Mr. Saxon's death until company attorneys could determine the legal status of the firm and its accounts.

Mr. Abrams began an investigation

into Bullion Reserve last month after the firm started an extensive advertising campaign of offering gold, silver and other precious metals to the public for immediate or delayed delivery.

Mr. Saxon was found dead in the sauna of his Venice, California, oceanfront apartment Wednesday, the same day his company had been instructed to surrender financial data within 24 hours in connection with Mr. Abrams' investigation.

Authorities said Mr. Saxon had connected a hose from a running motorcycle to his sauna and had apparently died of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Mr. Abrams' investigation grew out of concerns raised by the collapse of the International Gold Bullion Exchange, a Fort Lauderdale, Florida, gold and silver dealer closed last April by Florida authorities after failing to deliver on at least \$20 million in cash-in-advance purchases by customers nationwide.

## Airbus Sales Faltering as New Project Gears Up

(Continued from Page 9)

viability of the whole project depends on widening our range by building the A-320," Bernard Lathiere, president of Airbus Industrie, said in a recent interview.

But many analysts think that the real issue is whether Boeing will eventually wind up with a world monopoly. "Lockheed had already gone out of the civilian aircraft business and McDonnell Douglas's activity is much reduced," Mr. Lathiere said, warning that "if we falter, there will only be Boeing left."

Europe's present Airbus, which exists in two versions known as the A-300 and the A-310, is built in common with the national aircraft companies of each participating country producing part of the plane. Final assembly takes place at Toulouse, West Germany's MBB is responsible for the fuselage; British Aerospace builds the wings; France's Aerospatiale, the cockpit, and a Spanish company, the tail fin.

Nevertheless, from 1979 through 1982 the European Airbus had been doing well, easily achieving its backers' goal of capturing at least 30 percent of the world market for planes in its class.

In 1979, it pulled ahead of Boeing when it took 38 percent of the market for wide-bodied aircraft, compared with the American company's 37-percent share, even though the Airbus does not compete with Boeing's long-distance 747 airliner.

In 1980, Airbus slipped to second place, with 32 percent of the market, compared with Boeing's 31-percent share. But for the last

two years years Airbus has held more than half of the world market, accounting for 56 percent of sales in 1981 and 52 percent last year.

But this year Boeing is staging a comeback. Demand for new jets is still weak, airlines struggle to recover from the recession, but of the 23 wide-bodied planes sold so far, Boeing accounts for 15. In addition to the nine 767s going to Japan, it has sold six to Quantas, the Australian airline.

Airbus Industrie claims six genuine sales to Singapore Airlines so far, but is not counting another two planes sold to Thai International because the carrier tried to get out of its contract and buy Boeing aircraft instead.

"I am confident we will get more sales in the closing months of this year," Mr. Lathiere said, recalling that airlines in Zimbabwe, Angola, India, South Korea and Kenya

were expected to place orders soon. But he warned that this year "we may not make our 30-percent target."

Airbus executives are not just looking for sales for their existing planes. They also want to sign up buyers for the proposed A-320. Along with American producers, they believe that demand for a 150-seat airliner will grow faster than that for any other plane, with estimates of total sales ranging from 2,000 to 3,000.

So far, only France's two state-owned airlines have agreed to order the A-320 and put up some of the development money. Mr. Lathiere said he was not disappointed that British Airways decided to lease improved Boeing 737s earlier this year. All airlines are leasing new 150-seat aircraft these days rather than buying, he said because they

are waiting to see whether the major manufacturers built a plane incorporating more advanced technology.

### Bonn Clears Fund Rise

A West German government spokesman said Tuesday that the cabinet agreed to increase financial guarantees for the Airbus airliner program to the equivalent of \$1.7 billion from \$1.55 billion, Reuters reported from Bonn.

The money will go toward development and production of 860 short- and medium-range versions of the Airbus. Bonn is also ready to provide further unspecified amounts for development of the 150-seat A-320 Airbus, when its market prospects have been assessed, he added. More than 350 Airbus have been ordered by more than 40 airlines.

## Floating Rate Notes

Banks		Oct. 4	
Alfred Berg 6 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Alfred Berg 7 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Alfred Berg 8 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Alfred Berg 9 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Alfred Berg 10 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Alfred Berg 11 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Alfred Berg 12 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Alfred Berg 13 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Alfred Berg 100 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

# An International Herald Tribune Conference on: How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks London, November 14-15

Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, will open the ninth annual International Herald Tribune conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," to be held in London, November 14-15, 1983.

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**The future of the European Monetary System.**  
Robert Triffin, Professor of Economics, University of Louvain.

**The use of currency forecasts in measuring transaction exposures.**  
Martin Bralsford, Group Treasurer, Rank Organization Plc.

**What corporate treasurers should expect from their banks.**  
Daniel H. Hodson, Finance Director, Unigate Plc.

**The use of ECUs for invoicing intracompany accounts.**  
Cina Ricci, International Treasurer, Compagnie de Saint-Gobain.

**Luncheon address: The effect of monetary policy on exchange rates.**  
Christopher W. McMahon, Deputy Governor, Bank of England.

**After ten years of floating exchange rates, does price parity theory have any relevance?**  
William Robinson, Senior Research Fellow, London Business School.

**The exchange rate outlook for the major currencies.**  
Henry E. Hubbe, Senior Vice President, European American Banking Corp.

**Lawrence Cavanagh, Manager of Foreign Exchange Forecasting and Research, European American Banking Corp.**

### NOVEMBER 14

**Reaganomics: Success or failure?**  
Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, Director, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University.

**Currency risk assessment and market strategy.**  
Jeffrey C. Donahue, Manager, Foreign Exchange Risks, Union Carbide Corporation.

**How to measure the success of exposure management.**  
Claudio Mercalli, Group Treasurer, Pirelli.

**Computer technology and foreign exchange dealing.**  
Hornish Donadon, Director and Head of Banking Services, Hill Samuel Co. Ltd.

**Money market investment opportunities.**  
Steven S. Licht, Deputy Chairman, Credit Suisse First Boston.

**Luncheon address: LDC debt financing.**  
Walter O. Habermeier, Counsellor and Treasurer, International Monetary Fund.

**The use of currency baskets in managing exposure.**  
Katherine Solmi, Treasurer, Finnboard.

**International liquidity management in the oil industry.**  
Alan Kershaw, Manager of Treasury, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l.

**Trading currency options.**  
Arnold Staloff, President, F.A.C., Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

### REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The participation fee is £395 or the equivalent in an alternative currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 28, 1983.

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A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. For further information, please contact the hotel directly.

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(A) Alma Fund II	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund III	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund IV	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund V	\$136.57
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(A) Alma Fund XXXVIII	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XXXIX	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XL	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XLI	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XLII	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XLIII	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XLIV	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XLV	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XLVI	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XLVII	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XLVIII	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund XLIX	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund L	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund LI	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund LII	\$136.57
(A) Alma Fund LIII	\$136.57
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## CIT Pact Brings New Renown To McGillicuddy of Hanover

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Late last month, John F. McGillicuddy made banking history when his company, Manufacturers Hanover Corp., agreed to buy CIT Financial Corp. for \$1.51 billion.

No bank-holding company has ever spent as much on one acquisition. And Mr. McGillicuddy, chief executive of the parent and its flag ship subsidiary, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., the fourth-largest U.S. bank, wears a relic of the negotiations on his wrist. It is a seismograph watch, a gift from his colleagues.

"It is characteristic of Mr. McGillicuddy that although he is undoubtedly one of the most influential bankers in the world, he wears a 10 watch. 'I don't believe in doing the spectacular just for the sake of doing the spectacular,' he says.

But by anyone's measure, the deal he has helped bring about is spectacular. If the agreement to buy CIT, a consumer and commercial finance company, from RCA Corp. is consummated, Manufacturers Hanover will have more than 1,000 finance-company offices across the country, up from its current 728, and will add more than \$1 billion to its \$63.3 billion in total assets. Of those assets, \$57.6 billion belongs to the Manufacturers Hanover Trust unit.

"I must say that the CIT pact has put my blood running again," said Mr. McGillicuddy, who at 52 years old has been running Manufacturers Hanover for 13 years and has another 13 years to go before mandatory retirement. He says he plans to retire before then but does not say when. He has been with the company since 1958.

Next year, after the scheduled retirement of Walter R. Wriston as chairman of Citicorp, Mr. McGillicuddy will become the dean among leaders of the nation's 10 biggest banks.

"People talk a lot about those things," he said, "but I don't place them in them. You are what you are. We are all propelled by the

organizations we're with, as well as propelling them.

"I'm not Walter Wriston. If you are the CEO of the biggest banking organization in the country, then people will put a lot of store in what you say, just because you sit in that position," Mr. McGillicuddy said.

In any comparison between him and Mr. Wriston, the resemblance ends with their longevity. While Citicorp's leader often philosophizes and even pontificates on a variety of subjects, Mr. McGillicuddy's inclination is to zero in on a single issue.

"A lot of people put a lot of stock in making pronouncements of what the world will be," Mr. McGillicuddy said. "I have tremendous respect for Walt Wriston, but I'm not Walt. I believe in putting one foot in front of the other and doing the most solid, professional job you can. I don't put much stock in pronouncements, I put stock in achievement."

And unlike Mr. Wriston, a strident proponent of free markets, Mr. McGillicuddy is not wedded to any philosophy, even deregulation. He believes that at times the government has a role to play, as it did in the financial rescue of Chrysler Corp.

"I believe in the free market as much as anyone else," he said, "but there are a lot of tough issues in life and none of them are black and white. Unfortunately, most are gray, and reasonable men can differ."

Mr. McGillicuddy's style is to concentrate on a particular problem rather than to ramble freely. At times, in fact, he seems annoyed when an interviewer strays from the theme he has chosen.

For example, in a recent interview, Mr. McGillicuddy wanted to talk about the CIT pact and how great it was for the bank and its stockholders. As he sat in his 50th-floor private dining room in the bank's Park Avenue headquarters, it was clear that he had carefully planned the points he wanted to get across.

He had been frustrated by the lack of any movement by Congress

to remove the barriers to full interstate commercial banking.

He had settled on the finance-company route because such companies can do just about anything a bank can except take deposits.

The acquisition was his idea, but was carefully studied and designed by a senior management team.

He did not want to take over a troubled institution, and CIT is highly profitable.

The \$125 million or so in profit that CIT is expected to earn this year would be comparable to the profits reported last year by Bank of Boston Corp., formerly known as First National Boston Corp., the 18th-largest U.S. bank holding company.

Following the acquisition, Manufacturers Hanover's nonbank subsidiaries will account for 20 percent of its earnings.

CIT's activities, which aim at very small companies, complement Manufacturers Hanover's other finance companies, which cater to larger ones.

In financing the finance-company activities, CIT will broaden Manufacturers Hanover's reach. CIT raises most of its funds on the West Coast, in the Southwest and in Atlanta, while Manufacturers Hanover's money-raising strength is in the New York market.

CIT is expected to contribute to Manufacturers Hanover's profits in the first year.

Mr. McGillicuddy's emphasis on these points was not merely style. Of the \$1.51 billion that Manufacturers Hanover has agreed to pay for CIT, \$460 million would be in cash.

Analysts say that Manufacturers Hanover is going to have to raise that money, probably through a stock offering. Thus, to the extent that Mr. McGillicuddy can convince the public that the CIT pact is a bargain, he will be able to get a higher price for any stock that might be sold and cut the cost of financing the transaction.

Although his penchant for detail keeps him out of much of the time-



John F. McGillicuddy

light that Mr. Wriston enjoys, it also is one of Mr. McGillicuddy's strengths.

His ability to focus narrowly was an important element, for example, in his Herculean and successful effort in 1970 to rescue Chrysler from bankruptcy. As Chrysler's chief banker, Mr. McGillicuddy kept Chrysler's 1,000 or so creditor banks in line and avoided forcing the company into involuntary bankruptcy.

In business, he demands loyalty as well as teamwork—internally as well as with customers. Mr. McGillicuddy is especially eager to get CIT managers into the Manufacturers Hanover organization, even before the acquisition takes effect, which he expects early in 1984. One of his greatest fears about the pact is that some CIT employees may become jittery and leave.

It is clear that the CIT pact has been uppermost in his mind recently. He looked down at his Super-man watch, a souvenir of the negotiations that led to the agreement.

"My watch broke during the negotiations," Mr. McGillicuddy recalled. "I won't tell you the name of the watch because I'm on the board of the company that makes them. Usually I'm a very punctual person, but I kept coming late to the meetings. So my colleagues went out and bought a watch and put it in a Rolex box. When they gave it to me, I thought, 'Oh, how nice of them to spend so much money to get me a new watch,' but when I opened it, I found Superman."

## Investor Group to Purchase Amstar Corp. for \$428 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Amstar Corp., the largest U.S. refiner of cane sugar, said Tuesday it had agreed to be acquired by an investor group for \$47 a share in cash, or a total of \$427.7 million.

The group is led by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., a privately owned merchant banking firm with offices in New York and San Francisco. Since it was formed in 1976, the firm has specialized in acquisitions, particularly buyouts that involve current management as investors in the newly acquired company.

Indeed, Amstar and Kohlberg Kravis Roberts said in their joint announcement that certain members of Amstar's management would have the opportunity to be-

come investors in a new private company to be formed by the firm for purposes of acquiring Amstar. They did not disclose who those executives were.

The proposed transaction is subject to a definitive agreement and approval by Amstar's shareholders. Amstar's board already has approved the proposal. The announcement said Amstar's 5.44 percent preferred stock and 5.3 percent subordinated debentures would remain outstanding after the merger.

Amstar, which produces Domino and Spreckels sugar products, cut costs by closing three sugar plants recently, returning to profitability this year despite a depressed world sugar market. The company also relied on the industrial tools

divisions of its business to generate revenue.

Amstar posted revenue of \$1.19 billion in its fiscal year ended last June 30.

## Call and Notice of general shareholders' meeting of EAGLE RESOURCES N.V.

Eagle Resources N.V. ("the company"), established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, with its registered office at Rooi Catoorje, Curaçao, N.A. hereby gives notice to each shareholder of the company that the annual general shareholders' meeting will be held at the offices of the company on November 1, 1983.

The agenda of said meeting is open to the shareholders of the office of the company.

Published today, October 5, 1983.

The Managing Director of EAGLE RESOURCES N.V. NMKB Trust (Curaçao) N.V.

## Clarendon Is Seeking To Overturn Tax Levy

By John Kennedy

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The former New York subsidiary of Marc Rich & Co., the Swiss commodities-trading firm that was charged with income-tax evasion last month, has asked a federal court here to overturn a \$90-million assessment levied against it last Friday by the Internal Revenue Service.

Lawyers for Clarendon Ltd. said that the IRS ordered 13 banks with which it does business to freeze Clarendon deposits to cover taxes the agency claims Clarendon owes.

In a lawsuit filed Monday in U.S. District Court here, Clarendon said the so-called jeopardy assessment levied by the IRS effectively put the commodities-trading firm out of business because "virtually all of the assets of Clarendon have been restrained."

Last month, Clarendon, which formerly was known as Marc Rich International Ltd., Mr. Rich's Swiss company, Mr. Rich and two of his associates were indicted on a \$48-million tax-evasion charge, the biggest tax-evasion indictment ever handed down.

Federal officials could not explain how the IRS arrived at a \$90-million assessment, nearly twice the amount mentioned in the in-

dictment. Federal prosecutors have said, however, that if they could get their hands on Marc Rich documents now in the custody of the Swiss government, they could prove that the companies evaded substantially more than the \$48 million mentioned in the indictment.

Eleven of the 13 banks that received the IRS notices joined with Clarendon in asking the court to stop the IRS from enforcing the assessments. A lawyer representing the banks said that Clarendon owes them about \$130 million.

U.S. District Judge Richard Owen took no action on Clarendon's petition and ordered everything to remain at a "standstill" until he holds another hearing.

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## Ereusot Accepts Plan to Sell Assets to Government

Reuters

PARIS — Ereusot-Loire said Tuesday it had approved a 6-billion-franc (\$750-million) assistance plan offered by the French government.

Despite the aid, the engineering, nuclear and metals group will not break even until 1986 and will lose 2 billion francs to 1.4 billion francs this year, the company's chairman, Didier Piquet-Valencien, said.

In a statement, Ereusot-Loire said it will cede most of its loss-

producing specialty steel sector to the two state-owned steel companies, Usinor and Sacilor. It will also sell a 20-percent share of its profitable nuclear reactor firm, Framatome, to the government's Atomic Energy Commission.

In exchange, Ereusot-Loire will receive 2 billion francs in fresh funds. Ereusot-Loire is also expected to receive 720 million francs from its parent, the 'Emapa Schneider Group, whose active participation in the rescue operation was demanded by both the

Industry Ministry and creditor banks.

The Emapa Schneider Group has also been asked to guarantee up to 1 billion francs in new loans to Ereusot-Loire from French banks. The Emapa Schneider board said in a statement that its participation is conditional on shareholder approval.

Steel industry sources said the precise partition of Ereusot-Loire's steel assets between the two steel groups has yet to be settled.

Under the accord, the Atomic Energy Commission will increase its 30-percent share in Framatome to 50 percent for about 475 million francs.

Ereusot-Loire, which lost 625

million francs in 1982 and has said it is losing 100 million francs a month this year, asked the government for aid in June. It also approached its banks for 2 billion francs in additional funding at concessional terms.

Both the government and the banks agreed to consider the requests but imposed conditions that forestalled an agreement for several months.

On Sept. 29, the group told its trade unions it could not repay a 266-million-franc loan due to Framatome, part of an outstanding 1.5-billion-franc debt to the subsidiary. It said reimbursement would have to wait for an agreement with the government and banks.

## Continental Air Chairman Opens Meetings With Pilots

United Press International

HOUSTON — Continental Airlines Chairman Frank Lorenzo Tuesday opened private meetings with pilots to explain the status of a bankrupt company, but at least one pilot in the angry confrontations called him "a liar."

Pilot Cal Harman, 35, a 6-year veteran, went inside the meeting more than 30 other Air Line Pilots Association members Tuesday morning. Forty-five minutes later, Mr. Harman stormed out of the room.

"He's unscrupulous. He's a liar," Harman said. "It's hard to believe the things they are telling us that we care about safety. They are running something down our backs and it is not safe."

Continental filed for protection

under the bankruptcy laws Sept. 24, claiming it would run out of money by year's end and needed to renegotiate financially harmful labor contracts.

The following Tuesday, Continental recalled about a third of its laid-off workforce at half pay and doubled working hours and resumed a severely curtailed domestic schedule. Pilots and flight attendants went out on strike Saturday.

A company spokeswoman said those attending the meeting were both working and striking pilots.

On Monday, the company obtained a temporary restraining order in state court against the ALPA to prevent the union from "committing acts of intimidation, harassment, coercion or violence against Continental property, employees, visitors and passengers."

## NOVA AN ALBERTA CORPORATION

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NOVA is now marketing the transmission and pipeline expertise gained in developing these projects to clients around the world.

Over the past ten years, NOVA has built on this strong gas transportation and marketing base, moving into related areas: petroleum, petrochemicals and manufacturing. Activities being pursued in these business sectors include:

- Exploration, production and refining of conventional petroleum resources, as well as enhanced recovery of heavy oil and offshore drilling.

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- Manufacture and marketing of high quality valves, flow control equipment and systems for the international energy industry.

Natural gas transportation and marketing, petroleum, petrochemicals, manufacturing, and consulting and research—five business sectors all contributing to NOVA's continuing growth and development.

Copies of the Company's annual and interim reports may be obtained from the Corporate Communications Department at the address below or at the offices of the Company's Paying Agent, Bank of Montreal, 9 Queen Victoria Street, London, England EC4N 4XN.



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## Report for the Six Months Ended June 30, 1983

### CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(unaudited except for December 31, 1982)

	June 30 1983	June 30 1982	December 31 1982
(Thousands of Canadian dollars)			
<b>Assets:</b>			
Current assets	\$1,020,128	\$1,148,476	\$1,205,969
Investment and advances	103,553	109,558	113,205
Plant, property and equipment (net)	5,201,582	4,285,181	4,859,431
Deferred costs	153,395	206,731	143,332
	<u>\$6,478,658</u>	<u>\$5,729,946</u>	<u>\$6,321,937</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Current liabilities	\$ 959,349	\$1,027,288	\$1,160,222
Long term debt	3,053,203	2,524,902	2,740,612
Deferred income taxes	437,309	359,784	399,336
Minority interest in subsidiary companies	499,138	424,182	498,706
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>			
Preferred shareholders	813,961	737,497	828,122
Common shareholders	715,698	656,313	696,939
	<u>\$6,478,658</u>	<u>\$5,729,946</u>	<u>\$6,321,937</u>

### CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(unaudited except for December 31, 1982)

	Six Months Ended June 30 1983	Six Months Ended June 30 1982	Year Ended December 31 1982
(Thousands of Canadian dollars)			
<b>Operating revenue</b>	<b>\$1,989,057</b>	<b>\$1,588,304</b>	<b>\$3,501,798</b>
Net operating income	\$ 273,478	\$ 231,889	\$ 544,166
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(3,911)	3,823	5,038
Allowance for funds used during development and construction	24,512	47,192	85,928
Other income (expenses)	1,642	(2,953)	(3,108)
Interest and expense on debt (net)	(151,931)	(177,193)	(347,207)
Income before taxes and minority interest	143,790	102,538	284,817
Taxes—Petroleum gas and incremental oil revenue taxes	(19,026)	(21,615)	(38,673)
—Income taxes	(38,962)	(15,006)	(60,956)
Minority interest	(18,744)	(7,532)	(35,432)
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 69,058</b>	<b>\$ 58,386</b>	<b>\$ 149,752</b>
Earnings per common share—Basic	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.80
—Fully diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.74

Consolidated net income for the first six months of 1983 increased by 18% over the same period in 1982. The increase was principally due to improved performance in Canadian oil and gas activities in the petroleum sector. Petroleum and manufacturing contributions were adversely affected by the decline in the United States oil and gas industry; however, these disappointing results are industry wide and are not expected to prevail for an extended period.

Despite the increase for the period in consolidated net income, basic earnings per common share fell, owing to a greater number of common shares outstanding and to an increase in preferred share dividend entitlement. The latter is the result of 1982 preferred share equity financing which strengthened the financial position of the Company and reduced variable rate debt.

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SPORTS

# Phillies Trying to End Dodger Hex; Well-Rested White Sox, Orioles Set

## National League: Age, Youth

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—One of baseball's most one-sided relationships was to be tested again starting with Tuesday night's Game 1 of the playoff for the National League pennant between the Los Angeles Dodgers and their longtime rivals, the Philadelphia Phillies.

In both the 1977 and 1978 playoffs, the Dodgers rolled over the Phillies, three games to one. In the 1983 regular season, the Dodgers won 11 of the 12 meetings. And they were big—outscoring the Phillies 45-15, slugging them out five times, stealing 20 bases against 2 for the Phillies and making only 7 errors against Philadelphia's 15.

"The Phillies obviously are much better now," said Bill Russell, the shortstop and last remaining member of the great Dodger infield of the last decade. "All our games against them were played before September, when they really came together."

The Phillies came together by winning 11 straight games and 19 of 22 during a run to the title in the Eastern Division. The Dodgers, who trailed Atlanta in August by six and a half games, won 20 of their next 30 and blew past the Braves to the title in the West.

Two senior and accomplished left-handers will pitch the opener. Jerry Reuss for the Dodgers and Steve Carlton for the Phillies. In Game 2, Fernando Valenzuela will be matched against John Denny of the Phillies.

Despite their differences, Philadelphia and Los Angeles have one thing in common: Both underwent major transformations this year and both won their gambles.

The Dodgers lost two of their more durable stars, third baseman Ron Cey, traded to the Chicago Cubs, and first baseman Steve Garvey, who signed a free-agent contract with San Diego.

They were replaced by youngsters Greg Brock at first base and Mike Marshall in right field; the gamble was compounded when the Dodgers switched Pedro Guerrero, their star offensive leader, from first base to third base.

The Phillies took two gambles. They opened the season with the oldest team in the major leagues. And they dismissed Pat Corrales as manager on July 18. His place was taken by Joe Girardi, the general manager, who initiated some of his own changes by juggling the lineup with the veteran Steve Carlton, who survived and stormed into the playoffs.

How the teams break down: Pitchers. Behind the veteran stars, new faces and new roles appear, and they could be decisive.

Carlton, 39, won 15 games and 16, bringing his career totals to 205 wins, 200 victories, 200 losses. He will be followed by Denny, who was 19-6 with an earned-run average of 2.37. In his six seasons the Phillies scored only seven runs.

Then come the new ones, led by rookie Charlie Hudson, who will start Game 3. "And we may go

with just those three as starters," Owens says. "With Kevin Gross and Marty Bystrom switching to the bullpen."

The Dodgers open with experience. Reuss suffered long slumps, won 12 games and lost 11 but had an earned-run average of 2.94. Valenzuela won 15 but allowed nearly four runs a game. After them, Lasorda will improve. Bob Welch may start the third game but Alejandro Pena will be held in reserve as standby.

The bullpen lost Steve Howe, who has had a drug problem. Lasorda will rely on Tom Seaver, Pat Zachry and Joe Beckwith, plus two of his many starters, Burt Hooton and Rick Honeycutt.

Infielders. The Phils cannot escape it—age may finally go to the rescue of youth. Rookie Len Matuszewski replaced Pete Rose at first base in September, but he was called up one day too late (Sept. 1) to qualify for the playoff. So who plays first? Rose, 42 and still chasing Ty Cobb.

Joe Morgan, at second, turned 40 last month and promptly went on a 13-for-18 tear. At third, more seasoned strength—Mike Schmidt, 40 home runs at the age of 34. In defense, a strong glove at shortstop, is the junior man at 30.

The Dodgers won with, or possibly despite, their revamped infield. Rookie Brock hit home runs but slumped in batting average. Steve Sax, at second, struggled against a scatter-shot tendency. Guerrero led the club with 32 home runs and knocked in 103 runs, but is still learning to play third. Russell has always been inconsistent at shortstop but has played in four playoffs and four World Series.

Outfielders. Gary Matthews will be back in left field for the Phils, with the left-handed Von Hayes as backup. In center, Greg Gross and Garry Maddox will alternate, as will newcomers Joe Lefebvre and Sixto Lezcano in right.

The Dodgers do not juggle players so widely. Dusty Baker, 34 and in his 14th season, remains in left field. Ken Landreux provides speed in center. Marshall hit well in the club as the replacement for Guerrero in right.

Catchers. The Dodgers lost both regulars to injuries. Mike Scioscia in April with a torn shoulder muscle. Steve Yeager in July with a fractured wrist. But Jack Fimple, a rookie, came up from Albuquerque and took charge. Yeager is back, but Lasorda may alternate them.

The Phils go with strong-armed Bo Diaz, who lost 60 points in his batting average from last year but who drove in 64 runs as one of their better clutch hitters.

## Crime, Punishment and Varied Venues

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Is a sportsman's corruption merely a question of birthright?

Last week, 75 people were convicted by Hungarian courts of conspiring to fix soccer matches. Hungary's sporting authority had suspended 260 players, 14 referees and some club officials. Now, betting syndicate bosses Jozsef Fango and Tibor (Toto King) Molnar are jailed for six years and four and a half years, respectively.

Their "continuous deceit" enabled them to realize the equivalent

of \$800,000 in the national soccer lottery—a chicken feed compared to the massive swindles of Italy's 1980 match-fixing scandal.

But in Italy, remember, the judiciary decided that sporting crime was not a criminal affair. The high court refused to hear the case. Paolo Rossi was able to forget the latter part of a three-year suspension by the soccer authority and become Italy's hero of the 1982 World Cup. In the euphoric wake of that victory, the remainder of his alleged partners in crime—sorry, sporting crime—were amnestied from their suspensions.

Not for the first time, perhaps, players in Hungary may be wishing they'd been born Italians. Or perhaps simply born gifted enough to be so vital to their nation's sporting life that their misdemeanors could be shrugged off.

Nevertheless, the Hungarians' list is arguably a fairer one than those to be born in Tunisia or Nigeria might bring more sweeping and conclusive justice.

Tunisia's ministry of youth and sports has just suspended the entire national team for "lack of enthusiasm and fighting spirit" as well as for "tax morals."

Then there is Spain. Aha, Spain! It reacted, as we predicted, by mak-

ing an example of Antonio Goicoechea after his foul that put Diego Maradona out of the game for four months. The man even the Spaniards are now calling the butcher of Bilbao was promptly banned for 18 matches.

Having now analyzed the foul on videotape—having seen Goicoechea lunge at Maradona from behind with the ball yards away—one can only applaud the swift Spanish application of "justice."

But, alas, the villain plays on. For while the Spanish FA ruled that Goicoechea must be stopped from breaking the precious limbs of players who perform in its own league, it is quite in order to unleash him on the French (who play a "friendly" international game against Spain in Paris Wednesday night) and against Liverpool (which meets Athletic Bilbao in the European Champions' Cup later this month).

Come one, come all! Come to the Parc des Princes, come see Michel Platini made to jump by the untamed bull of Bilbao! Such marvelous, blood-curdling stuff.

And FIFA stands idly by. Perhaps it is too preoccupied with fending off constant and understandable accusations about its own dubious leadership to stand up against hypocrisy elsewhere. What-ever the reason, FIFA rules an international game in which men go to prison in one nation while others despoiled of similar offenses are let by government and church in another; a game in which a man ruled too vicious for domestic competition is condoned and welcomed with open arms as the soccer country's national selector as a worthy ambassador abroad.

Meanwhile, for those who prefer to believe that justice events out on the field of play, there are two intriguing European championship games this week.

West Germany has again nicely manipulated its qualifying group so that the difficult away matches have been concluded before it en-

ters the four opponents on home soil. Hence, while Austria and Northern Ireland appear to lead the group with nine points apiece from six matches—against West Germany's three points from four—the West Germans have home advantage for the run in.

Wednesday's visitor, Austria, can expect a particularly hostile and cool reception. For it was with Austria that the West Germans disaffected the world, and not least their own supporters, by that infamous arranged draw in the 1982 World Cup.

Sunday will probably squeeze dry Poland's last hopes of reaching the European finals. Its task is to win in Moscow.

Here, once more, are neighbors who drew 0-0, at the World Cup and then 1-1 last May. The first match, however, was a scoreless tie of immense significance.

Against a backdrop of huge Solidarity banners, Poland defiantly denied the Russians' World Cup in that game, and among the repercussions were the inevitable firings of the coaches who had built what

## American League a Toss-Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE—With the division races locked up long ago, the Baltimore Orioles and Chicago White Sox have pointed for several days to Wednesday's opening game of the American League playoffs, which many observers rate a toss-up.

The White Sox finished 20 games in front of Kansas City in the American League West, the largest victory margin since division play started in 1969. Baltimore clinched the East with a week to spare and finished six games in front of Detroit.

Chicago, which led the majors with 99 victories this year, hasn't been in post-season play since losing the 1959 World Series. The playoffs are old hat, however, to the Orioles, who won 98 games en route to their seventh division title.

Right-hander LaMarr Hoyt (24-10), the major league's top winner, will pitch the playoff opener for the White Sox against left-hander Scott McGregor (18-7).

Hoyt is the leading candidate for the AL Cy Young Award, honoring the league's top pitcher. "Individual awards are nice, but I'm not thinking about it, especially after last year," said Hoyt, who led the league with 19 victories in 1982, but received no Cy Young votes. "I've got nothing to prove to anyone any more."

Both managers shuffled their staffs during the last week of the season preparing for the playoffs. Three Orioles pitchers combined to shut out New York, 2-0, Sunday while five White Sox set down Seattle, 3-0.

Baltimore Manager Joe Altobelli let rookie right-hander Mike Boddicker (16-8) go just five innings because he will pitch Thursday's Game 2 against Richard Dotson (22-7), who worked only five innings Sunday.

"There's no way I would have taken Mike out with a shutout going if we weren't aiming toward another club," said Altobelli.

"I think everybody's glad to see the regular season over with. Now we can legitimately concentrate on Wednesday instead of fooling around playing Detroit and New York."

Oriole catcher Rick Dempsey anticipates a five-game series, tighter than Baltimore's 3-1 championship series victory over California in 1979. "We're ready, everybody's ready. Some guys are just winners. That's what we've got on this ballclub—guys who know how to win. When you get into post-season play, give me guys who've shown they are winners."

"Confident? I'm scared to death," said Dempsey. "Anybody who tells you he's not scared to death is not leveling with you. It's a tough thing to win 98 games like we did and then go into a playoff where three games can end your season. But we have a nucleus of guys who have been through this before. In close games, that can make a difference."

Baltimore's offense is built around first baseman Eddie Murray (305, 33 home runs, 111 runs batted in) and shortstop Cal Ripken Jr. (318, 27 home runs and 102 RBIs).

Murray hasn't played since being hit on the toe by a Milt Wilcox pitch last week in Detroit. Murray hit a two-run homer Sunday as the designated hitter, but will start Wednesday.

Ripken was the only American League player to play in every inning this season. "Close games, that's what you're going to see," said Ripken, who will pitch on both sides, so you'll see games like 2-1, 3-2 or 4-3. What it'll come down to is who can produce a key hit in the seventh, eighth or ninth inning."

The White Sox committed 45 errors in their first 40 games this year. But the acquired second baseman Julio Cruz from Seattle for Tony Bernazard on June 15 and had the league's second best defense after the All-Star break.

That defense helped Hoyt, Dotson and Floyd Bannister assemble a combined 42-5 record since the All-Star break.

"Three months with these guys has helped give us all six years with Seattle," said Cruz. "I've made me a much better ballplayer. I've never been on a winner in the major leagues. I'm just so excited."

Chicago's rookie left fielder Ron Kittle produced 35 home runs, two short of the league record for rookies. The White Sox must have Kittle and designated hitter Greg Luzinski contribute to make their offense productive.

The White Sox clinched their division with 14 games to go—and then finished 11-3. The Orioles let a one-run lead slip away in a three-hitter. "If the Dot throws as well as he did in either of those two games, he'll win in the playoffs," said Chicago Manager Tony LaRussa.

"On paper it looks like a great series," said LaRussa. "But I hope it turns lopsided and we win it in three."

## BEST SELLING

The New York Times

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